THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, fog, clearing later. Temp. 4-9 (39-48). Friday, similar. LONDON: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 12-15 (54-59). Friday, cloudy and possible rain. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Thursday, misty. Temp. 4-21 (39-70). NEW YORK: Thursday, fair. Temp. 7-16 (45-61).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	18 Drs.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor
Algeria	2.75 Din	Iceland	150 I.Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	200 Mils	Italy	400 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Sh. 7	Spain	40 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	£L2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	0.25 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.£. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dir.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,775 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1978 Established 1887

United Press International

Queen Elizabeth arrives at the House of Lords for the opening of Parliament accompanied by Prince Phillip and Prince Charles. The Lord Great Chamberlain, the Marquess of Cholmondeley (at left), holds his wand of office as he welcomes the royal family.

Labor Woos Splinter Parties As British Parliament Opens

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 1 (NYT) — Prime Minister James Callaghan's minority Labor government today appeared to have assured its survival into next year with a legislative package designed to win the support of three splinter parties.

The Labor program was set out in the speech read by Queen Elizabeth from the throne in the House of Lords in a ceremony marking the opening of the final session of the current Parliament.

Mr. Callaghan must call a general election before next October, when his five-year mandate runs out. Labor and its allies have 312 votes in the House of Commons, six fewer than the combined opposition parties.

A solid opposition front next week in the vote on the queen's speech — in effect, a vote of confidence — would force the prime minister to call an election immediately.

But the three Welsh nationalists said after the speech that they would either abstain or vote with the government. And most of the 11 Scottish nationalists, disheartened by three straight drubbings in Scottish by-elections, indicated that they would do the same.

Mr. Callaghan and his Cabinet colleagues, who drafted the speech, went all out to win the support, active or passive, of the two nationalist parties. Most important, the speech provided for the referendums on limited self-government for Scotland and Wales early next year, and the prime minister later announced that they would be held on March 1.

The government promised more money for the Scottish and Welsh development boards, even though the current appropriations have not been exhausted. It promised grants toward the cost of bilingual education (in English and Welsh) in Wales, and grants for workers in the slate quarries, most of them in Wales, who have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Sharp Rise in Interest Rates

U.S. Takes Sweeping Steps To Stop Decline of Dollar

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP) — President Carter, moving to stop the runaway slide of the dollar, today ordered sweeping measures designed to halt the dollar's decline, including a steep increase in U.S. interest rates that some believe may bring on a recession.

In a surprise announcement at the White House, a grim-faced Mr. Carter said that the continuing decline of the dollar "is clearly not warranted" by basic economic conditions, and "threatens the economic progress at home and abroad, and the success of our anti-inflation program."

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, in a briefing after the president's announcement, declared flatly "the fact is that the foreign exchange situation has gotten out of hand. It must end, and it will end. Failure to act now would be injurious to the . . . economy."

The series of measures, endorsed jointly by the White House and the Federal Reserve Board, pave the way for large-scale U.S. intervention — backed by a huge $30-billion money pool — to bolster the dollar in foreign exchange markets, combined with a sharp boost in interest rates in the United States.

Dollar, Stocks Rise

Reaction to the president's announcement was dramatic. The dollar rose sharply on most international currency markets and the stock market rebounded from yesterday's slump. At the same time, housing industry spokesmen warned that the nation was headed for a recession.

The proposals announced today include these elements:

- A pledge by the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board of "massive" U.S. intervention in the foreign exchange markets if necessary to buy dollars to bolster U.S. currency — the first time that high U.S. officials have come out flatly with a promise of that magnitude.
- A sharp increase in interest rates, designed to attract more dollars back to the United States. Effective today, the Federal Reserve Board boosted its discount rate — its most visible credit-tightening symbol — to a record 9.5 percent from 8.5 percent, and other rates are expected to follow suit.

The Fed also increased the proportion of deposits its member banks must keep in reserve — a move intended to reduce the amount of credit available in the economy. The increase will require banks to hold in reserve an extra 2 percent of their savings deposits of $100,000 or more.

- Plans by the Treasury to issue $10 billion in foreign-denominated securities to holders of Deutsche marks, Japanese yen and Swiss francs — the three major currencies that have been giving the dollar trouble in the last few months.
- A doubling of previous gold sales by the United States, to 1.5 million ounces a month beginning in December, from the 700-million-ounce sale planned for this month. Until last month, the United States had been selling only about 700 million ounces a month.

The pledge to intervene to support the dollar will be backed up by a pool of $28.2 billion in added funds, put together from a variety of sources, including U.S. drawings from its International Monetary Fund reserves and an increase in credit arrangements with West Germany, Japan and Switzerland.

The package — the most sweeping put forward to defend the dollar since President Nixon severed the dollar's link to gold in 1971 — amounted to a complete reversal of policy from the administration's position a few weeks ago.

As late as mid-October, officials were asserting that the decline of the dollar was only marginally

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Text of Washington Statement

Here is the text of a joint statement issued yesterday in Washington by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Federal Reserve Board Chairman William Miller:

"Recent movement in the dollar exchange rate has exceeded any decline related to fundamental factors, is hampering progress toward price stability, and is damaging the climate for investment and growth. The Treasury and Federal Reserve are today announcing comprehensive corrective actions.

"In addition to domestic measures being taken by the Federal Reserve, the United States will, in cooperation with the governments and central banks of Germany and Japan, and the Swiss National Bank, intervene in a forceful and coordinated manner in the amounts required to correct the situation. The U.S. has arranged facilities totaling $30 billion in the currencies of these three countries for its participation in the coordinated market intervention activities. In addition, the Treasury will increase its gold sales to at least 1½ million ounces monthly beginning in December.

"The currency mobilization measures, described in the attached annex, include drawings on the U.S. reserve tranche in the IMF [International Monetary Fund], for part of which we contemplate that the General Arrangements to Borrow will be activated; sales of Special Drawing Rights; increases in central bank swap facilities, and issuance of foreign currency denominated securities by the U.S. Treasury.

"Fundamental economic conditions and growth trends in the four nations are moving toward a better international balance. This will provide an improved framework for a restoration of more stable exchange markets and a correction of recent excessive exchange rate movements."

The annex:

A. Actions in the International Monetary Fund:

(1) Drawing of U.S. reserve tranche, $3 billion. (The United States would draw Deutsche marks and yen totaling the equivalent of $2 billion immediately. An additional $1-billion equivalent drawing would be made shortly thereafter, for which GAB activation would be contemplated.)
(2) Sale of SDR, $2 billion.

B. Actions increasing Federal Reserve swap lines:
(1) Increase in swap lines with Bundesbank to $6 billion.
(2) Increase in swap lines with Bank of Japan to $5 billion
(3) Increase in swap lines with Swiss National Bank to $4 billion.

C. Issuance of foreign currency denominated securities up to $10 billion.

TOTAL, $30 billion. (Of this total, about $1.8 billion has been utilized in earlier operations under Fed swap lines, but the total excludes Treasury swap facility with Bundesbank.)

Dollar Plan Is Lauded in U.S. and Abroad

Record Gain for Stock Market

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (IHT) — Investors gave the stock market a record 35.34-point gain today as the financial community offered a strong vote of confidence to President Carter's emergency plan to support the dollar.

The previous record was a 32.93-point rise on Aug. 16, 1971.

To stop the yearlong slide of the dollar, the administration announced the following measures: heavy borrowing of foreign currency, a 1-percent rise in the discount rate, stepped up gold sales and new reserve requirements.

"All the difficult choices that had to be made have been made," a statement by the brokerage firm of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields said. "The administration and the Fed have bitten the bullet."

James Sinclair, a New York monetary analyst agreed. "They did it all at once," he said. "The measures were strong; they'll buy time for the administration to correct the fundamentals."

The stock market advanced more than 26 points during the first half hour after the news and held most of that gain as the day wore on. At 2.00 p.m. the Dow Jones industrial average stood at 817.65, up 25.20, reversing the downslide after a drop of more than 104 points during the past 12 days. Trading was extremely heavy.

Skeptical Analysts

However, some securities analysts said that the market rally might be short-lived. They reasoned that an expected rise in interest rates would probably cause many investors to switch away from stocks to short-term notes on which they could expect higher yields. Prices on the bond markets also soared.

"This is the moment of truth," David Palmer, a Bank of America specialist in international currency, declared. "There are virtually no sellers of dollars."

However, another international lending specialist, James Coxon, thought that the announced moves might be only the beginning. "They're firing off their first salvo of options," he said. "They must have a second line that applies to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Currency Up in Hectic Trading

PARIS, Nov. 1 (IHT) — Western political leaders today welcomed President Carter's measures to boost the sagging dollar in the exchange market and predicted that they will work, as the dollar soared in hectic and sometimes chaotic foreign exchange trading.

Foreign exchange dealers, while welcoming the moves, were more cautious in their evaluation. Dealers noted that the measures were of the "support type" and that therefore much would depend on how determined the U.S. authorities were in following up their announcement with action in terms of foreign exchange market intervention. They said that it was impossible to tell immediately whether these measures would be sufficient to cause a shift in market sentiment in favor of the dollar, but that if this occurred, the dollar could stage a major recovery.

The U.S. measures included raising the discount rate (the rate at which banks borrow money from the Federal Reserve) by one point to 9.5 percent, increasing the Fed's swap arrangements with central banks of West Germany, Japan and Switzerland, increasing monthly U.S. gold sales, drawing on the International Monetary Fund and selling up to $10 billion worth of foreign-currency-denominated securities.

Violent Fluctuation

The dollar fluctuated violently after the announcement and operators tried desperately to cover short-dollar positions. By the end of European trading, there was a wide margin in selling and buying rates, indicating broad market uncertainty about the impact of the measures. Aggravating market conditions was the light trading due to the holiday that closed business centers in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy and parts of West Germany. Many dealers noted that the full impact of the measures on rates would not be known until tomorrow.

After wide fluctuations in rates, the dollar finished at 1.86 West German marks compared with 1.7575 marks yesterday in Europe. It rose against the Swiss franc to 1.58 from 1.50, while sterling fell to $1.99 in Europe compared with $2.07 yesterday. The dollar eased slightly in later New York trading but was steady at much higher rates.

Gold plunged as the dollar rose and in reaction to increased gold sales. It traded as low as $219 an ounce in New York after finishing at $225 in London.

The Swiss government and the National Bank expressed satisfaction with the measures, saying that they "have taken note with great satisfaction of the impressive pack-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

700 Square Miles

Uganda Claims to Hold Tanzanian Area

By Victoria Brittain

NAIROBI, Nov. 1 (WP) — Uganda announced today that its troops had captured and annexed a isolate 700-square-mile area of rthern Tanzania, giving a serious rn to Africa's latest border war.

President Idi Amin's spokesman id over Radio Uganda that all nzanians who had not fled the mote tract of bush on the western nks of Lake Victoria were now nder the direct rule of "the conieror of the British Empire, Field arshal Amin." The mecurial Mr. nin took that title during a run-in th Britain last year.

The annexation, in breach of the rdinal principle of the Organizan of African Unity that former lonial boundaries be respected, maxed three weeks of Ugandan ims — unsubstantiated by any dependent source — of a Tanzan in invasion of Uganda.

With little pretense of credibility, Amin's spokesman (normally en to mean Mr. Amin) said the nzanian troops had been driven m 400 square miles of Ugandan ritory and then pushed back r 700 square miles of Tanzania "the supersonic speed of 25 nutes."

The radio said that eight Ugan- soldiers were injured in the ack. Details about casualties on her side have been sparse. Ugan- has admitted that one of its nes was shot down and Tanza- claims to have downed three.

n Dar es Salaam, Tanzanian ofals refused comment on Amin's nexation claims, but informed rces said that Uganda had moved tanks, artillery and about 2,000 to 3,000 troops into the area.

Other sources said that Tanzanian forces have set up a defense perimeter on the southern banks of the Kagera River which marks the furthest Ugandan penetration reported into the territory that the two countries have long disputed. There were reports in the Tanzanian capital that the country's forces were preparing for a counterattack.

Sixty United Nations personnel are reported to be moving to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Arabs Draft a Compromise Resolution

BEIRUT, Nov. 1 (UPI) — Arab foreign ministers meeting in Baghdad today approved a compromise draft declaration condemning the Camp David peace accords but refusing to impose sanctions on Egypt for negotiating peace with Israel.

The declaration will now go before the Arab chiefs of state scheduled to meet starting tomorrow.

The declaration was reported to be a compromise between hard-liners demanding stiff sanctions on Egypt for talking peace with Israel and moderates unhappy with the Camp David pacts but unwilling to isolate Egypt.

The declaration will be the main item on the agenda for the leaders of 20 Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The United Arab Emirates news agency said the declaration was worked out by hard-liners Syria, Iraq and the PLO and moderates Jordan, Tunisia and Kuwait.

The agency quoted informed sources at the conference as saying the draft calls for "realizing a military balance with the Zionist enemy and providing the necessary support for the confrontation states as well as to the Palestinian revolution, in addition to rejection of the Camp David accords and abiding by the resolutions of the 1974 Rabat conference."

(Those resolutions endorsed the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, affirmed the Palestinians' right to establish an "independent national authority" under the PLO, committed all Arab countries to preserve Palestinian national unity, prohibited interference in the "internal affairs of the Palestinian nation," and reaffirmed "the right of the Palestinian people to its home and to self-determination.")

The language of today's reported resolution would be much softer than the wording that had been proposed by Syria and the PLO, who wanted an outright rejection of the Camp David accords, total economic and political isolation of Egypt and its ejection from the Arab League.

The moderates, led by Saudi Arabia, have declared any anti-Cairo action "unthinkable," and called instead for a declaration that the Camp David accords were an "insufficient basis for a just Middle East peace."

Egypt did not attend the foreign ministers' meeting, and President Anwar Sadat was not expected at the summit meeting. But Arab League Secretary Mahmoud Riad of Egypt reversed an earlier decision and said he would attend the summit.

The foreign ministers had to approve the draft declaration before it could be considered at the summit, which was called to map out a joint Arab strategy for countering the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel.

Dayan Says Pact May Emerge Today

By Fred Farris

'ASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (IHT) The Egyptian-Israeli peace treanegotiations are nearly complet- and most points remaining ld be worked out in a meeting orrow between U.S. Secretary State Cyrus Vance and Prime nister Menachem Begin of Israhe chief Israeli negotiator said ay.

ssessing the negotiations today, eli Foreign Minister Moshe an said after an 85-minute ting with Mr. Vance at the e Department: "I really do k we made good progress this rning — relatively good gress."

He was asked if the treaty was wrapped up, and responded:

"Well, almost."

Mr. Dayan said that the Israeli negotiators lacked authority to make certain changes in the Israeli government position, adding: "Those heavy and important matters will be discussed with the secretary of state Thursday morning with the prime minister."

Mr. Vance, after this morning's conference with the Israelis, met this afternoon with the Egyptian negotiators.

The Carter administration, meanwhile, sought to soothe Israeli feelings, ruffled at the lack of a meeting scheduled between President Carter and Mr. Begin, although both will be in New York tomorrow. White House and State Department spokesmen said that there was no refusal to see Mr. Begin, that the Israeli leader had not requested a meeting with the president.

Both spokesmen denied a snub was intended. There had been speculation yesterday that Mr. Carter's annoyance with Israel's declared intention to expand its settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan led to a decision not to meet with Mr. Begin.

U.S. officials have been somewhat less sanguine on the talks' progress, repeating warnings late

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Washington Denies It

U.S.-Vietnam Links Seen Before End of the Year

BANGKOK, Nov. 1 (UPI) — The United States intends to establish full diplomatic relations with Vietnam within two months, a senior U.S. negotiator has reportedly told Thai officials.

Foreign Ministry sources here said today that Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, told them of the Washington decision in discussions last week.

Mr. Holbrooke, who left for Burma yesterday, was on a fact-finding visit to Thailand and briefed officials. The Thai sources said he was specific in his statement on U.S. relations with Vietnam.

[In Washington, the State Department categorically denied the reports and said it was convinced that Mr. Holbrooke had been misquoted. "No decision has been reached by the U.S. government on normalization," spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said.

["No knowledgeable official of the U.S. government would say such a thing and we doubt that that is indeed what was said," Hodding Carter said.]

Washington and Hanoi have agreed to establish full relations before the end of the year, Mr. Holbrooke reportedly said.

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy here said he could not confirm or deny the report. He termed it "speculative."

Mr. Holbrooke was said to have turned aside a Thai request that U.S. diplomatic recognition of Hanoi be held off until next spring after a meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which groups Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

The sources quoted him as saying he understood the concern of the anti-Communist grouping, but that U.S. policy was to move forward on the Vietnam issue.

Mr. Holbrooke has taken part in U.S.-Vietnamese discussions on diplomatic relations held in recent weeks in New York. He refused to discuss details of the meetings

Richard Holbrooke

when he talked with reporters last week.

But Thai sources said Mr. Holbrooke told them Hanoi had agreed to drop all or most of its demands for aid and war reparations in exchange for a U.S. agreement to set up formal ties.

He reportedly told Thai officials that formal relations with China would come much more slowly than those with Vietnam because of problems over Taiwan.

Political Prisoners to Go Free

Some Oil Hands Return, But Iran Strikes Spread

TEHRAN, Nov. 1 (AP) — Oil refinery workers began trickling back to work at Abadan today but workers remained on strike at other centers. Other walkouts stopped most flights in and out of Tehran's airport and left homes without butane gas for cooking and heating.

In an apparent move to defuse the crisis, newly installed Justice Minister Hussein Najafi said today that all political prisoners in Iran would be released Dec. 10. Their freedom has been a major demand of strikers and other anti-government protesters.

Mr. Najafi also said that all special military tribunals would be abolished soon. He said that previous decisions handed down by military courts on civilians would be reviewed by civil tribunals.

The strike by refinery workers, who are demanding more money as well as political concessions, threatens to slice this riot-and-strike-torn nation's oil exports by 40 percent at a daily cost of $60 million. The Abadan refinery, the world's largest, employs 17,000 people. The number returning and the reason were not announced.

Most Flights Canceled

A strike by workers at Tehran's airport forced the cancellation of most flights today. Government officials said the strikers, who walked off the job yesterday, want an end to martial law and the release of political prisoners and demand that Iran's currency, the rial, be cut loose from the dollar.

The airport workers, who made no pay demands, refused to load or unload planes.

Butane gas distributors, seeking more pay and political concessions, also struck.

Premier Jaafar Sharif-Emami told parliament that the refinery strike, which began last week and swelled into a full-scale walkout by 37,000 workers yesterday, has created a "dangerous situation."

"Those who provoke the oil company workers to strike should know that the halt in the export of oil will have dangerous repercussions for the entire country," the premier said.

Emergency Plans

An informed source said emergency plans were drawn up last week to allow Iran to maintain 60 percent of its daily export quota of 5 million barrels in the event of a crisis. Iran supplies about 10 percent of the non-communist world's oil.

The source did not say how production was being maintained. Information Minister Mohammed Reza Ameli-Tehrani denied reports that troops had occupied the oil

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Greek Fish Boat Sunk by Turks; Crewman Killed

ATHENS, Nov. 1 (UPI) — A Turkish Navy cutter rammed and sank the Greek fishing boat Nickolaos in the northern Aegean Sea, causing the death of one of its four crew members, port authorities said today.

The incident took place five miles south of the port of Alexandroupolis yesterday afternoon, the port authorities said.

Stamatis Tsambounaris, 27, was lost while the two other crew members swam toward shore and were picked up by fishing vessels, a port spokesman said.

Government sources said the Foreign Ministry intended to send a protest note to Turkey once the details of the attack were known.

News Analysis

Iran Upheaval Threatens U.S.

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (NYT) — The spreading turbulence in Iran has set alarm bells ringing in the State and Defense departments.

The planners and executors of U.S. foreign and military policy now recognize, perhaps belatedly, the possibility that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi will be *driven from his throne.*

The shah's authoritarian government could be replaced by a fundamentalist Moslem regime whose policies might appease a restive people but whose exertise in running the government would be nil.

Or the shah might be willing to hand over power to an elected government and reign but not rule as a constitutional monarch.

The real danger perceived by experts is that the Soviet Union, through internal subversion and external pressure along a 1,200-mile frontier, eventually will win control, direct or indirect, of a country that is the anchor of U.S. policy in Southwest Asia.

In U.S. global strategy Iran is the most important real estate between Israel and Japan. Armed with more than $12 billion in weapons purchased from the United States and Britain, the shah's empire fulfilled two political-military missions.

As long as the shah's government ruled, Iran was a bulwark against the spread of Communism or radical Moslem nationalism in a key region of Asia.

The second point was that a militarily effective Iran would safeguard the oil shipments out of the Gulf from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Iran itself to the U.S. and northwest Europe.

Only three years ago Iranian troops played a major role in quelling an insurrection in Oman, whose location near the outlet from the Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz, made it a prime target for Soviet activity.

With alarming suddeness these bases for U.S. policy in the area have been seriously eroded. As far as is known here the bulk of the army and the air force remain faithful. There have been reports, however, that in the intermittent rioting some conscripts in the shah's forces have joined the demonstrations against his government.

There is also the probability that junior officers of the forces are prime targets for Soviet agents. The subversion of ambitious, discontented officers has long been a favorite Soviet strategy in the Middle East.

Iran's oil resources, now temporarily dried up as the result of the strike by oil workers, are another element in the strategic equation. The intelligence consensus in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and in the Central Intelligence Agency is that the Soviet Union, for various reasons, will become a net importer of oil sometime in the next decade.

Iran's oil, experts on the country stress, is close to Russia and the country already sells natural gas to the Soviet Union. The Soviet presence in Iran shortly after the end of World War II, ended only by United Nations protests and the prospect of British military intervention, reflected the lure of Iranian oil resources.

Iran, for military and economic reasons, is regarded by experts here and in Western Europe as worth a maximum effort by the Soviet Union. A Soviet-influenced government in Tehran, comparable to the one that ruled in Cairo in the early 1960s, would find a natural ally against Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states in Iraq, a Soviet client, whose naval bases at the northwest corner of the Gulf have been a source of concern to the shah and his U.S. supporters.

In discussing "the worst possible case," meaning an Iran directed by the Soviet Union, sources here emphasize the danger to U.S. interests in Saudi Arabia and to that country's survival as the leader of the moderate bloc of Arab states in the Middle East.

Speculating on the options open to Washington in the event of a switch in Iranian friendship from Washington to Moscow, qualified sources were pessimistic.

Threat to U.S., NATO

But U.S. interests in both Saudi Arabia and Iran cannot be minimized. Billions of dollars have poured into both countries to develop their oil industries and to bolster their governments with tanks, aircraft and missiles. A shutdown of oil supplies would cripple most of the economies of Western Europe and deal a heavy blow to U.S. industries. Thus, there is general agreement among military and diplomatic experts that if the shah's pro-U.S. government gives way to a fundamentalist Moslem government open to Soviet influence, both the United States and NATO's European members will have suffered a severe blow.

It may take years for the blow to fall. But the tendency here is to regard the situation in Iran as highly fluid.

Some Oil Hands Return, But Iran Strikes Spread

(Continued from Page 1)

fields but said they were stationed nearby to prevent sabotage.

The United States buys about 919,000 barrels of oil a day from *Iran, its second-biggest supplier after* Saudi Arabia. But since it takes six to eight weeks to get oil from here to the United States, the strike should have no immediate effect on U.S. supplies, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said.

In addition to wage increases and an end to martial law, the oil workers want a trial for the former secret police chief Nematulla Nasiri, who resigned recently as ambassador to Pakistan to return to Iran and answer charges of corruption and misuse of power. They also seek punishment for those responsible for the deaths of more than 1,000 persons killed in anti-government riots since January.

Meanwhile, authorities said 23 anti-government protesters were killed and at least 56 injured in clashes with troops or supporters of the shah in Azarshahr, 348 miles northwest of Tehran, and at Sanandaj, 360 miles southwest of the capital.

[All the judges in Sanandaj resigned today in protest over deaths there yesterday in clashes between anti-government and pro-government demonstrators, Reuters reported.]

At Tehran University, 20,000 students gathered peacefully on the campus today to shout anti-shah *slogans and mix with opposition* political leaders.

Iran Drops Conference

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 1 (AP) — Iran informed the United Nations, in a note issued here yesterday, that it had to drop its plans to be the host to the 1980 world conference of the UN Decade for Women. Denmark put in a bid to fill the gap.

Associated Press

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, right, and Anthony Solomon, undersecretary for monetary affairs, describe the plan to strengthen the U.S. dollar abroad at the White House yesterday.

Uganda Claims It Seizes Tanzania Area

(Continued from Page 1)

Mwanza across Lake Victoria and Tanzanians are said to be fleeing from the towns of Bukoba and Kyaka.

An indication that there was no crisis in the government was that President Julius Nyerere went to Mozambique today for a meeting with President Samora Machel. Before leaving, however, Mr. Nyerere had talks with the U.S. and British ambassadors on the Ugandan situation.

Tanzania's access to the area is extremely difficult — it is a three-day journey on rough dirt roads from Dar es Salaam on the Indian Ocean.

Although the two East African countries' land and air forces — both principally supplied by the Soviet Union — are fairly equally matched in both numbers and equipment, diplomatic sources in Nairobi said it would be extremely difficult for Tanzania to dislodge the Ugandans by force. Dar es Salaam is 500 miles farther from the zone than the Ugandan capital of Kampala.

Tanzania is considered to have been the victim of Uganda's own internal problems. The whole thing apparently began with a mutiny in Uganda's Simba battalion in the barracks town of Mbarara. The mutineers are thought to have fled south into Tanzanian territory pursued by troops loyal to Marshal Amin. Once on Tanzanian soil the Ugandan Army reportedly wiped out camps of Ugandan exiles in the area.

1971 Coup Attempt

Marshal Amin came to power in an army coup in 1971 ousting leftist President Milton Obote, who has lived in exile in Tanzania ever since. One serious attempt to overthrow Marshal Amin was made from Tanzania in 1972 but the exiles were crushed by the Ugandan Army.

Ever since Marshal Amin's takeover the country has been plagued by unrest and it has been estimated that upward of 300,000 persons have been killed.

The cream of the remainder of Uganda's intellectual life is scattered over Africa as a consequence of Marshal Amin's massacres of the two tribes he feared most — the Acholi and Lango. Universities in Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Nigeria have large Ugandan exile communities.

U.K. Parliament Opens; Labor Woos Small Parties

(Continued from Page 1)

been disabled by respiratory diseases.

Finally, it made a strong bid for the backing of the 10 Ulster unionists by promising to increase northern Ireland's representation at Westminster.

The queen, wearing a white gown and the imperial state crown, encrusted with diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, was kept waiting for about seven minutes before beginning to read the speech.

Something had gone wrong with the timetable, usually so precise on royal occasions, and the members of the House of Commons were not in their places. She tapped her foot impatiently.

They finally arrived, led by Mr. Callaghan and Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative leader, and the queen could begin.

The program set out in the speech was fuller than had been expected, including more than 20 major proposals. That suggested to most politicians that Mr. Callaghan hoped to postpone the election until next fall, when the referendums, local elections and elections for the European Parliament will all have been completed.

In the economic sphere, the prime minister hinted that he hoped to attack unemployment as well as hold inflation below 10 per cent in the coming months. The most important weapon in this effort *is a scheme under which em*ployers will be encouraged to spread available work by putting workers on part time rather than laying them off. The workers affected would be paid 75 percent of their normal wages for each day lost, out of public funds.

Responding to the national antipathy toward bureaucracy, the government said that it was "resolved to strengthen our democracy by providing new opportunities for citizens to take part in the decisions that affect their lives."

Among the measures proposed to that end were the following:

- Legislation to eanble unions and employees to discuss corporate planning and strategy and, ultimately, to sit on corporate boards — perhaps the most controversial item in the legislative package.
- Legislation to give viewers and listeners a larger say in the structure and organization of the broadcasting corporations.
- Amendments to the stringent official secrets act of 1911.
- A new charter of rights for public-housing tenants.

The debate on the speech, which began this afternoon and will last for six days, opened with a wrangle over the government's incomes policy, which was scarcely mentioned in the speech itself.

U.S. Orders Strong Steps To Halt Decline of Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

important, and that any further rise in U.S. interest rates only would hurt the domestic economy and risk a recession.

Today, however, Anthony Solomon, undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, insisted that "we see no reason for this to cause a recession." And Mr. Blumenthal asserted that "we do not anticipate these actions will have a negative impact on domestic growth."

Several officials stressed that the increase in the Federal Reserve Board's discount rate was intended only as a signal that the Fed is prepared to raise interest rates if necessary to support the dollar — and not as a firm commitment that it intends to do so.

Moreover, Mr. Solomon said that the sharp increase in interest rates now could well end up averting an expected series of smaller interest rate increases in coming weeks. "It may very well be," he said, "that this kind of shock will make it unnecessary to have a piece-by-piece rise later."

Drop in Growth Seen

At the same time, however, Mr. Blumenthal forecast that the economy would grow by only "3 percent or so" next year — a potentially significant reduction from the 3 to 3.5 percent growth rate the administration had predicted earlier.

Sources said that the package was approved by Mr. Carter yesterday, apparently with the unanimous agreement of key economic advisers.

Mr. Blumenthal indicated that policy-makers had weighed the risks of higher inflation from a continued slide of the dollar against those of recession from higher interest rates.

Despite the magnitude of the administration's actions today, officials insisted that the United States was trying only to stabilize the dollar, not to return the value of the dollar to a specific level.

Mr. Carter said later that the steps were not designed to "fix an exchange rate and hold to it."

And Mr. Blumenthal said, "We're not pegging the dollar. We're saying that what has happened in recent days clearly is excessive."

The briefing this morning was punctuated with several references by Mr. Blumenthal and Mr. Solomon to "recent speculative attacks" on the dollar.

"You've had a kind of mass bandwagon approach," Mr. Solomon said, "that already has exceeded" any rational dumping of dollars over the U.S. inflation rate.

Both the pledge by the United States for "massive intervention" to support the dollar and the size of the overall money pool to back it up were unprecedented in recent times. Previously, officials ha[d] avoided the term "massive inte[r]vention" and have limited increas[es] in such pools to $5 billion at a tim[e].

'Swap' Arrangements

The major source of the increa[se] in the U.S. intervention pool wa[s a] $7.6-billion increase in existi[ng] "swap" arrangements with t[he] West Germans, Japanese an[d] Swiss, bringing that total to $1[...] billion. The United States us[es] these key currencies to buy dolla[rs] and prop up the price.

In addition, officials plan to ra[ise] $10 billion by selling foreign-d[e]nominated U.S. securities to hol[d]ers of Deutsche marks, yen a[nd] Swiss francs, and to draw $3 billi[on] in marks and yen from the U.S. r[e]serve in the International Monetar[y] Fund.

The administration also will [go] ahead with plans announced earl[ier] to sell $2 billion in IMF "spec[ial] drawing rights," a form of artifi[cial] reserve asset credited to membe[rs] of the fund. In addition, the U[.S.] has extra "swap" arrangemen[ts] with West Germany's central ban[k].

Dollar Plan Lifts Stocks

(Continued from Page 1)

the banking sector." He suggest[ed] that steps to control the interna[tional] flow of currency might [be] the next move.

Other analysts, while supporti[ng] the plan, made plain the risks i[n]herent in the administration dec[i]sion.

"It's a necessary move to suppo[rt] the dollar," said Jack Carlson, th[e] *chief economist of the U.S. Cham*ber of Commerce. "However, th[is] action will increase the intere[st] rates and sharply increase the ris[k] of recession. It's a trade-off b[e]tween supporting the dollar abros[d] and adding to the risk of recessio[n] at home."

Michael Evans, an economist [of] Chase Econometrics, took a dark[er] view, saying that "it would prob[a]bly push the economy into a rece[s]sion next year."

Economist Otto Eckstein of Dat[a] Resources agreed. "We are chan[g]ing our forecast to recession," h[e] said. "With this level of intere[st] rates and the stock market in th[e] last week, a near-recession has no[w] become a recession."

However, they all agreed th[at] something had to be done, and th[e] inaction on the dollar and inflatio[n] would also have probably led [to a] recession.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., call[ed] the moves to shore up the doll[ar] "laudable though overdue." But h[e] added that wage-price contro[ls] were still needed to halt inflation.

Foreign-Exchange Trade Hectic as Dollar Advances

(Continued from Page 1)

age of measures decided by the United States to fight inflation and strengthen the dollar."

"The Federal Council [Cabinet] and the National Bank are convinced the program of action will have the intended effect and contribute to the normalization of exchange rates that is vital to the Swiss economy."

Prime Minister Raymond Barre of France called the program "co[u]rageous measures that, it seems t[o] me, have every chance of contribu[t]ing to the righting of the currenc[y] of the United States." He adde[d] that he hoped a major reversal i[n] the dollar would lead to "the stabil[i]ty and the monetary security tha[t] *are indispensable to the ameliora*tion of economic activity and em[p]loyment in the world."

Prime Minister James Callaghan said that the British governmen[t] supports the action by Mr. Carter. He told Parliament that the mea[s]ures would continue to help re[s]tore dollar stability and woul[d] put an end to recent exaggerated movements. "The governmen[t] holds to the view that the dolla[r] was undervalued on any objective assessment," he said.

In a television interview, Karl-Otto Poehl, vice president of West Germany's Bundesbank, said that the bank was optimistic that the new steps, worked out in secret between the countries involved, will not only bring about a temporary stabilization in the dollar, but a permanent one. He called the U.S. measure "very strong" and added that "America now has enough weapons to fight" currency turmoil. Mr. Poehl said that he felt that in a few months, favorable changes in fundamental developments in the U.S. economy, including the balance of payments deficit, would be visible.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, traveling in Italy, also voiced his support for the measures, saying that he was glad his country was able to play a part in them.

Common Market officials praised the U.S. decision to support the dollar and expressed hope that the "technical" steps taken by Washington will lead to strong additional moves to control inflation and energy use.

"This should have the good effect of raising the dollar's standing," an official said. "But I would stress that these new measures are technical. There still must be continuing strong measures to cut inflation in the United States and especially to reduce its enormous energy consumption, which is unconscionable."

Italian Lawyer Shot in the Leg

ROME, Nov. 1 (UPI) — A lawyer was shot in the leg near Naples today, and terrorists set fire to three Roman suburban buses and bombed a Bologna police station.

Police believe that Naples criminal lawyer Giovanni Romano, 47, may have been attacked for reasons connected with his profession rather than for political motives.

A caller told an Italian news agency office in Bologna that the bomb thrown at a police station door was the work of a group called "Angry Cells for Urban Subversion," which has carried out several other attacks in the area.

Dayan Says Mideast Pact May Be Finished Today

(Continued from Page 1)

yesterday that major differences remain between Egypt and Israel. Moreover, still to be clarified are the points at issue between the Carter administration and Mr. Begin, specifically the disagreement over the status of the West Bank and east Jerusalem and over Israel's intention to expand Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank.

This morning, before leaving Israel for New York, Mr. Begin spoke of these differences. Terming as "intolerable" the recent statement by Harold Saunders, U.S. assistant secretary of state, to King Hussein of Jordan that east Jerusalem is occupied territory, Mr. Begin said:

"East Jerusalem is part of *Jerusalem and Jerusalem is the cap*ital city of Israel and the United States should recognize this fact. Jerusalem is a united city, indivisible, the eternal capital of the state of Israel — morally, culturally and historically of all the Jewish people."

(Israel seized east Jerusalem *from Jordan during the 1967 war.*)

Concerning the Israeli settlements, which President Carter has called "illegal" and an "obstacle to peace," Mr. Begin said:

"We are *convinced that our set*tlements in Judea and Samaria (the Israeli name for the West Bank) are legal and an aid to peace."

He said that the Israeli Cabinet decision to expand the settlements was "just, and we will carry it out."

Mr. Begin is to receive an award from a religious group in New York tomorrow night. President Carter will be campaigning for Democratic candidates in Manhattan for several hours tomorrow.

A State Department spokesman also took issue with press reports that the lack of a Carter-Begin meeting was a U.S. snub. "There has been no request for a meeting," said Hodding Carter 3d. "There has been no turndown. This issue has not arisen."

U.S. officials did not deny, however, that the postponement of a scheduled visit to Israel by an assistant defense secretary to discuss U.S. aid for Israel's Sinai withdrawal under an Egyptian peace treaty stemmed from U.S. annoyance over Israel's settlements policy.

Vietnamese in Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (AP) — A Vietnamese delegation led by Premier Pham Van Dong and Communist Party chief Le Duan arrived today for an official visit and was greeted at the airport by President Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

In 84-Day Strike

N.Y. Papers, Pressmen Reach Tentative Accord

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (UPI) — Negotiators announced a tentative contract settlement today in the 84-day strike by pressmen against The New York Times and the Daily News, the city's only major morning daily newspapers.

The publishers said they hoped to resume publication on Sunday if agreements could be reached with the drivers' union, and striking paper handlers, machinists and auto mechanics.

Labor mediator Theodore Kheel announced the agreement this morning in the offices of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

William Kennedy, president of the pressmen's union, said, "We're certainly glad it's over. We arrived at a just and equitable settlement. There are no winners in a strike this long."

Walter Mattson, executive vice president and general manager of The Times, said, "The publishers are also delighted. We feel the conclusion was reached with good feeling. We are embarking on a new era as far as . . . labor relations is concerned. There were no winners."

The strike idled 10,000 employees. It was estimated to cost the newspapers $1 million a day in lost advertising and circulation revenue and an estimated $200,000 a day to maintain equipment and pay staffers who were not on strike.

Nine daily newspapers have gone under since the 114-day strike by printers 15 years ago.

Under the tentative agreement, Mr. Kennedy said, the union preserved the concept of unit manning — assigning a fixed number of pressmen to a press. The publishers initially demanded room manning, in which the foreman would decide how many pressmen worked on a press.

He said the union had agreed to a reduction in manning, which was a gain for the publishers, and the publishers in turn had promised to guarantee the jobs of all 1,508 pressmen, which was a gain for the union.

Attrition

The union agreed to reduce manning levels ultimately by one journeyman, from 12 to 11 on a typical press. The reduction will be accomplished through attrition.

The publishers won the right to offer pressmen monetary incentives to retire early.

The terms of the agreement with The Times and the News will also apply to the New York Post, which signed a "me-too" contract with the pressmen Oct. 3 and resumed publishing.

Mr. Kennedy said that as soon as Douglas LaChance, president of the drivers' union, reached a tentative agreement with the two newspapers, he would schedule a ratification meeting.

The tentative agreement fell into place with resolution of pension items and various safety provisions.

The negotiators reached agreement yesterday on one of the major issues, job guarantees for the 145 pressmen who work at Newspoint, the Daily News color printing plant in Queens. The newspaper is considering selling or closing the facility. The pressmen there were guaranteed jobs through March, 1984.

An agreement on the other major issue, reduction in manpower levels, was reached Friday when both sides agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, or in Mr. Kheel's words, "fact-finding to a conclusion."

The arbitration was set to begin once other issues were settled.

Eilberg Enters Not Guilty Plea In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1 (AP) — Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., today pleaded not guilty to a U.S. conflict-of-interest charge in which he is alleged to have accepted payment for helping a Philadelphia hospital obtain a U.S. grant.

Rep. Eilberg was indicted last week by a U.S. grand jury that accused him of "unlawfully and knowingly" accepting portions of fees received by his former law firm as compensation for helping Hahnemann Hospital obtain a $14.5 million grant.

The charge was similar to one made Sept. 13 by the House Select Committee on Ethics, which accused Rep. Eilberg of improperly accepting more than $100,000 from the law firm for the Hahnemann work.

U.S. Magistrate Edwin Naythons set bail at $5,000, which Rep. Eilberg signed on his own recognizance, and assigned the case to U.S. District Court Judge Raymond Broderick, a former Republican lieutenant governor.

Rep. Eilberg, 57, is seeking his seventh two-year term in Tuesday's election.

2 Italy Shops Bombed

BERGAMO, Italy, Nov. 1 (AP) — A militant women's group, the Proletarian Combatants for Communism, claimed responsibility for bomb attacks today and yesterday against two fashion boutiques, to protest "the use of our bodies for commercial means."

Associated Press

CANADIAN BLAZE — A helicopter drops water on burning grain elevators in Olds, about 50 miles north of Calgary, in Canada's Alberta Province. Fire crews from five communities fought the fire, which burned through several businesses in addition to the grain elevators.

About 15 Concerns Involved

U.S. Firms Consider Iran Pullout Plans

By Bill Hazlett

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1 — U.S. firms with workers and dependents in strife-torn Iran are preparing plans for getting them out of the country in case evacuation should prove necessary.

"We're just getting things lined out so that if we get the word to move, we can move," Ed McCurdy, division personnel administrator for Ralph M. Parsons Co., said yesterday. The Pasadena, Calif., firm has about 450 employees and dependents in Iran.

Parsons, an international engineering, construction and management firm, has three or four major projects under way in Iran valued at more than $1 billion, Mr. McCurdy said.

"One of our biggest — with OSCO, or the Oil Service Co. of Iran — is located in the Abadan area, where some of the trouble is centered," Mr. McCurdy added.

"Right now, we're compiling information and making arrangements so that, if necessary, we would be prepared for an immediate evacuation. But, we're not upset. We're checking with other companies — about six other contractors — and trying to coordinate our efforts."

Parsons is one of about 15 U.S. firms with workers and dependents in Iran. One of the largest is Bell Helicopter International, a subsidiary of Bell Helicopter-Textron of Fort Worth, Texas, which has about 3,500 employees and 4,400 dependents in Iran.

"We see no reasons to anticipate any mass evacuation," said Tim Gette, a spokesman for the Texas firm. "So far, the strikes and other demonstrations have had no real effect on our day-to-day operations."

The company has, however, increased its security arrangements since the trouble began, he said.

"Our general policy is to follow the directions of the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. military," Mr. Gette said. "We operate at their discretion, so we would do whatever they decide."

Mr. Gette said that representatives of his company and other firms in Iran have been meeting to share information and discuss contingencies, but he said Bell Helicopter International had not drafted an evacuation plan.

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UN Elects Four To World Court

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 1 (AP) — A U.S. law professor, an Egyptian and a Brazilian were elected and a Russian was re-elected yesterday to nine-year terms on the International Court of Justice.

Richard Baxter, 57, of Harvard University, Abdullah el-Erian, 58, Egyptian ambassador to Switzerland, Jose Sette Camara, 58, Brazilian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and Platon Morozov, 72, of the Soviet Union, will start their terms of office on Feb. 6.

The election was carried out by simultaneous secret balloting in the Security Council and the General Assembly.

The 15-member court, which sits in The Hague, is the UN's principal judicial organ.

Portugal Talks Expected

LISBON, Nov. 1 (Reuters) — Portugal's premier-designate, Carlos Mota Pinto, is expected to hold before the weekend a second round of consultations with the political parties represented in parliament, in his efforts to form a new government, Portugal's national radio said today.

Brutal Repression Is Charged

Mexico Disappearances Bring Protests

By Marlise Simons

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 1 (WP) — Since her two children disappeared three months ago, apparently after arrest, Alicia Valdes has been knocking on prison doors, waiting in police stations, pleading with guards at the Mexico City military camp. But she has found neither her daughter, Rosalina, 21, nor her son, Eduardo, 23.

Laborer Antonia Garcia has made the same rounds. His daughter, Hortensia, 20, disappeared June 7, after being picked up by police, according to an anonymous caller.

"What police? What prison? What cell? She must be somewhere," Mr. Garcia despairingly said to a human rights group last week. "God only help me if she's dead."

As reports of repression and police and army brutality in Mexico have increased during the last 20 months, the fate of these and another 373 persons who have disappeared has started to taint Mexico's liberal image abroad.

Little Publicity

Although the disappearance of political activists in other Latin American nations has been well publicized, similar occurrences in Mexico have received little attention, perhaps because figures of international repute are rarely involved.

Recently, however, increasing repression here has led to a renewed interest in Mexico by international human rights organizations. Although Mexico has publicly welcomed President Carter's rights campaign, U.S. officials earlier this year raised the issue with the Mexican government for the first time.

Last week, the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, which has broad nationwide support, announced its second hunger strike this year to put pressure on the government.

Mexico's authorities have traditionally used violence against opposition groups. But the crackdowns, ranging from the use of the army to break strikes to reported kidnappings and torture by poilice, have provoked protests by rights groups, whose records show that 376 persons have "disappeared" in the last four years, many after arrests devoid of such niceties as formal charges and warrants.

This month, after a long campaign by action committees and opposition groups, the government responded by passing an amnesty law. In recent weeks, more than 30 of about 400 persons jailed on political charges have been freed. Several had been held without trial for five years. More persons will be released, the authorities say, "once the paperwork is done."

Before the law was passed, officials insisted there were no political prisoners, also denying the frequently heard charges of torture and of "missing persons" held in clandestine jails or inaccessible military quarters.

Privately, however, a high government official recently conceded in an interview that he regarded the use of torture during interrogation as a "necessary evil." And Rosario Ibarra, whose 21-year-old son has been missing for two years, said she was informed recently by a high official that the government would do its best to present the missing persons in public "as soon as possible."

Mrs. Ibarra said she was told that the effort is being hampered by conflicting opinions within the government about what should be done and by the fact that the missing have been taken into custody by a variety of police agencies.

'White Brigade'

A majority of the missing are either student or peasant activists or leftist guerrillas, who often are picked up by the army or by the police's dreaded "White Brigade." This special anti-guerrilla unit was formed last year by people drawn from Mexico's principal security police forces and the military police.

Although Mexico saw considerable urban and rural guerrilla activity in the early 1970s, most extremists have been grabbed by the efficient security apparatus and only two small groups are still sporadically active.

Therefore, defense lawyers say, many people arrested or missing are involved only in nonviolent political work or are simply extremists' relatives who are held for questioning or to exert moral pressure for indefinite periods.

Such disappearances may not be official policy, but the two-year-old government of President Jose Lopez Portillo on the whole has cracked down hard on the peasants and worker groups that were encouraged to organize during the government of his predecessor, Luis Echeverria Alvarez.

This administration has sought to rebuild rightist confidence in the government, not only by adopting conservative economic policies but also by trying to suffocate unrest among peasants and the labor sectors that have been hit hardest by the current economic crisis. The high inflation of the last few years has diminished the purchasing power of the poor dramatically, while unemployment is at a record high.

It is hard to get accurate reports about rumored repressive army actions in the countryside, but in the cities, tough measures against labor have been highly public. In at least half a dozen cases this year, soldiers and police have been used to break strikes and arrest labor leaders.

In Mexico City this summer, thugs, reportedly paid by the government, beat up people attending a union meeting at a hospital. When a general strike followed, more than 100 plainclothes police and soldiers raided the hospital, beat up and arrested nearly a hundred strikers and finally charged union leaders with theft.

These events illustrate the paradoxes of Mexican political life. While with one hand the government is tightening its control over dissenters, with the other it is making political concessions to bring the opposition into the political mainstream. The government this year legalized three new parties, one rightist and two leftist, including the Communist Party.

Cholera in Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 1 (AP) — At least 17 persons have died in an outbreak of cholera on Zambia's northern frontier with Tanzania, a medical official said here today.

Greek Airline Stops Service to Montreal

ATHENS, Nov. 1 (AP) — Olympic Airways, the Greek national carrier, today announced the temporary discontinuation of its Athens-Montreal connection because of financial losses.

The suspension takes effect immediately, with no indication of when the service would be resumed.

82 Days at U.S. Embassy

Armenian Gives Up Vigil In Soviet Emigration Bid

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (UPI) — An Armenian woman and her two young children who held a sit-in for 82 days in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow demanding permission to emigrate to the United States voluntarily gave up their vigil today and left on a flight home to Soviet Armenia.

Mrs. Elisa Ovsepyan, 34, her 5-year-old son Ashot and 9-year-old son David left the embassy with a U.S. consular official, Robert Pringle, who drove them to Moscow's domestic airport for a flight to Yerevan.

Western sources said that Mrs. Ovsepyan, who sought to join her family in Los Angeles, decided to end her demonstration after talking by telephone to her relatives in the United States and her husband in Yerevan.

The sources said that she apparently received assurances from her husband that she would not face official Soviet sanctions or punishment and would be allowed to pursue her application for an official exit visa.

Mrs. Ovsepyan and her sons entered the U.S. Embassy to discuss the visa application on Aug. 10 and then refused to leave the building.

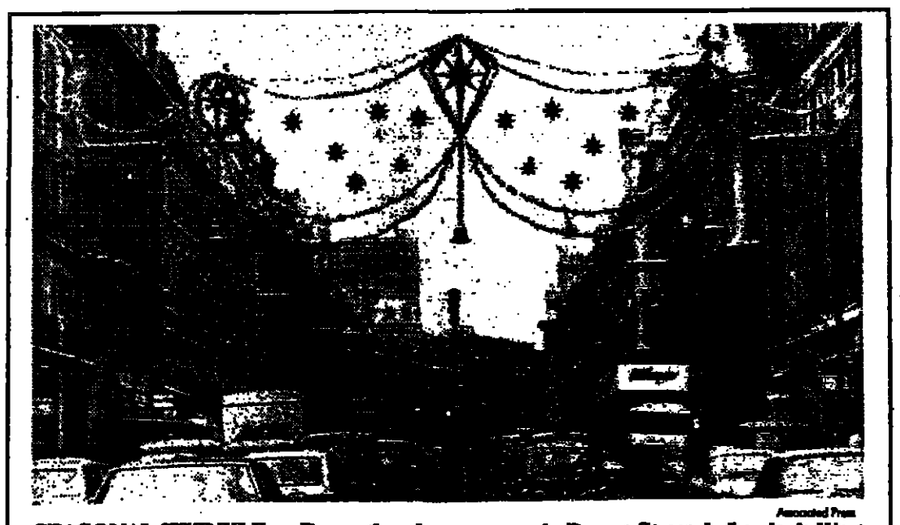
Joined Pentecostalists

They joined seven Russian Pentecostalists who had been squatting in the embassy lobby since June 27, demanding exit visas to the United States. The Pentecostalists remain in the embassy.

At the end of August, the 10 demonstrators were shifted from the public lobby — where they had lived on the plastic couches in a busy office — to a small embassy apartment maintained for visiting diplomatic couriers.

Mrs. Ovsepyan is seeking to join her 80-year-old mother, Rosa Ovsepyan, and her sister, Mrs. Azatouhie Moskovyan, who emigrated about four years ago.

Mrs. Ovsepyan told reporters that she began applying to leave the Soviet Union in September, 1976, but that the authorities refused permission for the family to leave because her husband, Erdzhanik Gabrielyan, has elderly parents still living in Armenia.



Associated Press

SEASONAL TWINKLE — Decorations have gone up in Regent Street, in London's West End, in preparation for the Christmas season. The decorative lights, the first of their kind for the area in four years, will be turned on by Prince Charles on Nov. 14, his 30th birthday.

Obituaries

Roy Alexander, Was Editor of Time

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP) — Roy Alexander, 78, who was managing editor of Time for 11 years — longer than anyone else in the magazine's history — died Monday at a hospital in Roslyn, N.Y.

In his 27 years at Time he served as reporter, writer, senior editor, executive editor, managing editor and editor.

He was managing editor, Time's highest editorial post, from 1949 until 1960. Before his retirement, he served as assistant to Henry Luce, founder of Time.

Mr. Alexander began his journalism career with the St. Louis Star in 1921, and shifted to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch four years later, rising to assistant city editor before joining Time in 1939.

Mr. Alexander, who had an interest in military affairs and aviation, served with the U.S. Marines in World War I.

Frank McNaughton

WILMETTE, Ill., Nov. 1 (UPI) — Frank McNaughton, 72, a former reporter for United Press, correspondent for Time-Life Inc. and biographer of President Harry S Truman, died this week after a lengthy illness.

Mr. McNaughton wrote two books on former President Truman: "This Man Truman" and "Harry Truman."

James B. Frazier Jr.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 1 (AP) — James B. Frazier Jr., 88, who served 14 years in the House of Representatives from the 3d District in Tennessee, died this week in a nursing home here.

Arthur William Sadler

ROOSEVELT, Utah, Nov. 1 (AP) — Arthur William Sadler, 86, the last of the original Boy Scouts, died Sunday at a hospital here of complications from a hernia operation.

Mr. Sadler, was born in 1891 in Colchester, England. In 1906, after reading a pamphlet on scouting by Lord Baden-Powell, he organized his own patrol of seven boys. When the first official Boy Scout troop was organized a year later by Lord Baden-Powell, Mr. Sadler was one of the 64 boys who joined.

News Analysis

Smith Tactic on Rebels Copies S. Afric

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia (WP) — Taking a lesson from South Africa, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith apparently has adopted a tactic of seeming to accept the Western peace plan for his war-ravaged country while launching attacks against the black nationalist guerrillas to insure that they will reject it.

Rhodesia, in its rivalry with black guerrilla groups that want to govern the country, and South Africa, in its efforts to insure continued control of an independent Namibia, have used strikingly similar approaches.

The tactics are aimed simultaneously at gaining Western support for the white-led governments of the region and driving a wedge between the black nationalists and their supporters in the West.

This nearly worked for South Africa and it may still succeed for Mr. Smith, although initial signs point to its failure in Rhodesia.

In addition, Mr. Smith's tactics seem intended to humiliate Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, a leading supporter of the guerrillas. It is now known, for example, that for a half hour on Oct. 19, during a Rhodesian air raid against guerrilla sites in Zambia, the Rhodesian Air Force took over complete air control at Lusaka's international airport and at the main Zambian military air base at Mumbwa.

Compromise Deal

The main objective of this humiliation of Zambia, it is widely believed here, is to convince Mr. Kaunda and guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo of the expediency of making a compromise deal with the biracial transitional government in Rhodesia on terms more favorable to Rhodesia than those of the British-U.S. proposals.

In what is seen here as part of its diplomatic maneuvering, Mr. Smith and three black co-leaders of the government wound up a two-week lobbying campaign in the United States last week by announcing their agreement to attend the proposed British-U.S. conference of all parties involved in the Rhodesian dispute.

Coming after months of refusal, their acceptance seemed to clear the way for finally convening the long-sought conference. But then the guerrilla leaders, Mr. Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, changed their minds and said no.

The nationalists and their allies blamed the United States and Mr. Smith, charging that the Carter administration had sold out to Rhodesia and had virtually condoned, by its faint condemnation, the biggest Rhodesian raids ever on guerrilla camps deep inside Zambia and Mozambique.

Mr. Nkomo and his main "front-line" backer, Mr. Kaunda, charged that Washington, in its anxiety to win over Mr. Smith, had agreed to hold a conference on his terms, "without preconditions," and thereby abandoned its own commitment to the British-U.S. proposals for a settlement.

Behind this somersault of positions lies a striking parallel with South Africa's dealings with the West over Namibia.

Last April, South Africa told the five Western powers it had been negotiating with for over a year that it had decided to accept their plan for United Nations-supervised elections in Namibia. The national-ist South-West Africa Pe Organization, which had agree to the plan, was suddenl on the defensive.

Nine days later, before SW had made up its mind, the S Africans sent a large airborne force more than 100 miles int gola to hit SWAPO's headqu at Kassinga. As many as 800 rillas and refugees were killed cording to SWAPO.

SWAPO's initial reaction renewed determination to stan militarily to South Africa and the Western plan.

The South African appeared to be on the ver succeeding until unexpected sure from the five front-line African states, particularly An persuaded SWAPO to chang mind and accept the Western

SWAPO later got the UN Sec ty Council to amend the We plan more to their liking, the turning the diplomatic table South Africa, which then ro it.

Mr. Smith seems to be usin same maneuver, called by som servers the "Kassinga tactic achieve the objective South A aimed for, as well as to brow Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Nkomo separate peace agreement on terms rather than those of the ish-U.S. proposal, which call Mr. Smith to surrender pow the British, the former colonia thorities in Rhodesia. B would then set up its own t tional government and with help of the United Nations w hold elections for a black ma government that would be ac of British and international r nition.

Mr. Smith, on the other h wants Mr. Nkomo in particula join the present biracial Rhode government, which remains u white control. This would di the guerrillas, leave Mr. Mugab radical Marxist, out in the cold give the transitional governme chance to crush Mr. Mug guerrilla forces.

But Mr. Smith's tactic ma boomeranging. Neither Mr. K da nor Mr. Nkomo appears clo breaking under the Rhodesian tary pressure. Both Mr. Mu and Mr. Nkomo have indic since the latest Rhodesian their increasing determinatio fight it out on the battlefield r than at a conference table. still have the arms and men to into the ground the already fa ing Smith-led transitional regi

Philippine Toll 264 in Typhoon

MANILA, Nov. 1 (AP) — The death toll from Typhoon Rita climbed today to 264, almost a week after it ravaged the eastern and central portions of the Philippine's main island of Luzon, officials said. Ninety-three persons were still missing.

Damage to crops and property in the 13 provinces affected has climbed to $67 million, according to a spokesman of the National Disaster Coordination Center. He added that 313,596 families, that is more than 1.5 million persons, had been displaced.

Although the official count listed 246 persons dead, a report received by the Welfare Ministry from Dinglayan municipality in Quezon Province, said that 18 persons died there when the typhoon hit land late Thursday night.

Paper Says South Africa Tried to Buy U.S. Daily

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 1 (NYT) — The Rand Daily Mail alleged yesterday that the South African government had secretly transferred $11.5 million to the United States two years ago in an abortive attempt to gain control of the Washington Star, apparently so that it could use the daily newspaper to influence U.S. attitudes toward apartheid.

The South African newspaper, continuing a series of revelations about clandestine government attempts to manipulate public opinion at home and abroad, said that the money was part of a $26.5-million bid for the Star by John McGoff, a Michigan publisher friendly to South Africa.

The front-page report said that Mr. McGoff had retained the money until January of this year, when he returned it with interest to South Africa. It said that a major issue in a secret government inquiry was what had become of the interest, which was estimated at $1.9 million.

The story broke as Prime Minister Pieter Botha went on television to assure the nation that the government was regarding the mounting furor over the newspaper revelations "in a serious spirit." Mr. Botha, who is facing unrest within the ruling National Party over the issue, again pledged action if the press reports were confirmed by the official inquiry.

Special Probe Asked

The Rand Daily Mail and other anti-government newspapers have demanded an inquiry by a judge or a special parliamentary commission. However, Mr. Botha, who was elected five weeks ago, has insisted that the committee of officials he has appointed is adequate to insure full disclosure.

The latest revelation follows newspaper reports earlier this week that the government had secretly financed a pro-government English-language newspaper in Johannesburg, the Citizen. The Rand Daily Mail said that $14.9 million of the money allocated to this project had been diverted without approval to an unrelated business enterprise and had not been returned.

A major figure in the establishment of the Citizen and the attempted purchase of the Washington Star was said to have been Eschel Rhoodie, a civil servant who headed the controversial Information Ministry until the agency was disbanded four months ago. Rhoodie, who left the co Monday on an overseas trip, unavailable for comment.

Until this week the revelat about the ministry's activities stirred little concern among the million Afrikaners. However, staunch Afrikaans newspapers have taken up the issue and pressing for action.

When he disbanded the mini and accepted the resignation of Rhoodie, former Prime Mini John Vorster conceded that it been engaged in extensive co activities overseas, but he said the moves had been necessary counter the "total onslaug against the country by enemies.

In Washington, there was no mediate comment from the Star the time in question, the Star owned by Joe Allbritton. He the newspaper to Time-Life In a deal that became final in M of this year, although news of pending purchase was known late January. Mr. Allbritton unavailable for comment.

Publisher Denies Report

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 — Mr. McGoff has denied th attempt to purchase the Star partially financed by the South rican government, the Star today.

The Star quoted Mr. McG East Lansing, Mich., as s "There is no truth whatsoev the allegation published b Rand Daily Mail.

DEATH NOTICE

Madeleine Haseltine
aged 93, widow of Herbert Hasel well-known equestrian sculptor, die home in Paris October 31st. She is survived by her son Marshal tine and daughter Countess H. Tog

DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. Leonard Cohen, her children grandchildren announce with deep the death of their husband father and grandfather

Leonard Cohen
On October 29, 1978.

The Funeral took place on the 31st of Oct., 1978 at the Cimetiere Israelite de Ve Geneva, Switzerland.

Went Silent After 99 Days

NASA Abandons Efforts To Revive Ocean Satellite

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP) — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has abandoned attempts to revive its $95-million Seasat satellite, which mysteriously went silent over the Atlantic 99 days after it had been put in orbit.

"The bird has expired, no question about it," said Alan Lovelace, NASA's deputy administrator. "We've tried any number of times to get signals into the bird and get them out, without any luck at all. We're now convinced the patient is lost."

The Seasat, the first satellite built to observe the oceans, suffered on Oct. 10 what space analysts believe was a short-circuit that turned off its power supply.

A Seasat accident-review board has still not pinpointed the cause of failure, but it has ruled out interference from earth or by another satellite. Several published reports suggested that a Soviet "hunter-killer" satellite had rendered the U.S. spacecraft useless.

"That's nonsense," a NASA official said. "There was no Soviet satellite anywhere near it when Seasat went silent, which was somewhere over the Atlantic north of the equator as it moved south from Great Britain toward the next ground station in Santiago, Chile."

Costly Failure

The failure was costly. The satellite was one of a kind, built to pass over 90 percent of the ocean area from an altitude of 500 miles. Its five instruments were to watch icebergs, to track ships, to follow storms, tides and currents and to record ocean surface temperatures to within one degree.

The days that Seasat spent in orbit were fruitful, according to NASA officials, who said that the satellite's unique radar gave scientists 60 hours of information about the movement of ships and ice flows around the world.

"What we'll miss is the information it would have supplied on the ice seas in the coming winter months," an official said. "There's no way we can duplicate what this satellite would have told us about iceberg movement in both hemispheres."

The satellite also missed the seasonal change in sea conditions. Put into orbit in June, the satellite had just begun to observe autumn changes when it failed.

Trudeau Offers Provinces Talks On Tax Control

OTTAWA, Nov. 1 (AP) — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, meeting with provincial premiers on a proposed constitution for Canada, gained some support yesterday by offering to discuss greater provincial control over taxes on natural resources.

The taxes have been major irritants between the federal government in Ottawa and the western provinces.

"This issue should be discussed at meetings within the next few months of federal and provincial ministers," Mr. Trudeau said during the second day of the constitutional conference.

Saskatchewan Premier Allan Blakeney, who has campaigned for greater provincial control over oil, natural gas and potash, said, "We got what I take to be a clear statement of principle that Ottawa is willing to move."

Proposals by Alberta and Saskatchewan to tax oil, natural gas and potash have been blocked by the Supreme Court, which ruled that present laws give the federal government supremacy in resource taxation.

334 Ships Lost In '77 Accidents

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP) — The world's merchant fleets last year lost 334 ships in accidents, totaling 1,073,127 gross tons, the second-highest total, Lloyds Register of Shipping said today.

The annual Statistical Summary of Casualties said that the losses included 129 founderings, 112 wrecks, 57 burnings and 32 in collisions. Fifteen of the ship fires were in port. Tonnage lost through fire was 477,409 tons, a record.

Panama had the most ship losses, 54, and Liberia lost the most tonnage, nearly 292,000 gross tons.

Wrecked Oil Tanker Scuttled in Atlantic

LONDON, Nov. 1 (Reuters) — A Greek oil tanker that hit rocks off the southwest coast of Wales 20 days ago, posing a major pollution threat, was sunk in the Atlantic yesterday with 1,000 tons of crude still on board.

The decision to scuttle the 30,408-ton Christos Bitas was made after consultations between the British and Irish governments, a British Trade Department spokesman said.

United Press International

Pope John Paul II in St.Peter's Square yesterday.

Pope Asks Increase in Priests

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 1 (AP) — Speaking in six languages, Pope John Paul II today urged a crowd of 100,000 in St. Peter's Square to join him in prayers for an increase in priestly vocations throughout the world.

Speaking first in Italian, the pope noted that the day was the 32d anniversary of his ordination as a priest. "For that reason," he said, "I ask you to pray . . . to Christ that He calls many youths."

Brisk Sales of Nazi Era Posters Stopped by British War Museum

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP) — A museum doing brisk business in reproductions of two Nazi posters is ending their sale after a complaint that they were too popular.

Greville Janner, a Labor member of Parliament and former British Army war crimes investigator, asked the Imperial War Museum to stop the sales. He said that it was "ludicrous" that the posters could be bought in Britain when they are not sold in Germany.

The state-run museum in London has 50,000 posters in its collection of weapons and other relics of the two world wars. It sold 11,000 copies of the two posters.

One of the disputed posters, issued in 1943, depicts a steel-helmeted German soldier and the words "Der Sieg Wird Unser Sein" (Victory Will Be Ours). The other is a Nazi Party election poster of the early 1930s, with flags and the swastika and the words "Nur Hitler" (Only Hitler).

After receiving a letter from Mr. Janner, Noble Frankland, the museum's director, replied that despite his concern that the decision could lead to censoring of the museum's legitimate activities, he is withdrawing the posters because of "certain regrettable tendencies in modern society."

$300,000 in Jewels Driven Away in U.K.

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP) — Lady Philippa Chelsea took her car to a garage to have the radio repaired and was robbed of gems worth £150,000 ($300,000) that she left in a bag in the trunk, Berkshire police said today.

They said two men drove away with the auto that Lady Chelsea, 40, had parked on the garage lot while she shopped in Hungerford near her home, 60 miles west of London. Her husband, Lord Chelsea, is one of London's richest landlords.

Shielded From '80 Budget Cuts

Carter Asks Protection for Research Plans

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 — Despite tight federal spending restraints, President Carter has instructed his aides to give special protection to research and development programs — scheduled for $28 billion — in the budget for fiscal 1980.

It has been learned that he relayed his decision in a White House memorandum to aides last Wednesday — the day after he announced an anti-inflation program that included spending cuts and reduction of the fiscal 1980 budget deficit to $30 billion or less — a goal at least $3 billion tighter than his previously announced target.

In a handwritten note signed simply "JC," the president told his aides: "I want to maintain our strong support for R&D [research and development] as [percentage] of budget."

His message stipulates a high priority for spending considerations in a field that had been considered a prime target in any budget-cutting program.

Broad Range

Research and development covers a wide range of government activities in energy, space, defense, oceanography, natural resources, biomedical health and other fields. It also embraces such agencies as the National Science Foundation and the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. Carter's commitment to R&D is of particular importance to California, which is by far the largest R&D center in the United States. In recent years, California's share of government R&D funds has been around 26 or 27 percent. The second highest percentage of R&D expenditures — 8.7 — was in Maryland.

Mr. Carter wrote his note of support for the R&D budget in the margin of a memo that had been sent to him a week earlier by Frank Press, his science adviser.

Mr. Press had sought guidance for himself and James McIntyre, director of the Office of Management and Budget, for their proposals on research and development aspects of the fiscal 1980 budget.

The president has expressed special concern that the "basic research" aspect of R&D be protected from budget-cutting considerations. Basic research covers the beginning stages of research in which there is no specific application in sight.

Basic research now accounts for $3.5 billion of the R&D budget. The funds in this field had been dwindling until the Ford administration reversed the trend.

In his memo to Mr. Carter, Mr. Press wrote that in preparation for this year's budget decisions, he and Mr. McIntyre would provide the president with an overview of basic research and "attempt to assess agency development expenditures from the perspective of overall research priorities."

"This will begin to enable you to gauge the total federal impact on an important sector of the economy," Mr. Press wrote.

Mr. Carter has made decisions that Mr. Press says constitute the "first presidential expression of an overall science and technology policy."

In his memo to the president, Mr. Press said that the policy contains:

- Recognition that basic research is an investment in the nation's future that depends in large part on the federal government. A fiscal 1979 budget request reversed a decade of under-investment by proposing real growth of 4 to 5 percent, although after congressional action there was only small real growth in basic research.
- Recognition that the development part of R&D should rely as much as possible on private-sector financing, with selective government support.
- Presidential concern over a drop in technological innovation by U.S. industry, leading to a Cabinet-level review.
- An energy program with greater emphasis on research in solar energy, coal, geothermal, biomass, and alternative nuclear technologies than in previous administrations.
- A space policy emphasizing applications to economic and human development and science rather than large spectaculars.
- A high-technology approach to defense to counter the growth of Soviet forces.
- A biomedical research program emphasizing the search for the mechanisms of diseases rather than reliance on costly, ineffective technologies to deal with the complications of advanced illness.
- Approval of a Foundation for International Technological Cooperation as part of the Agency for International Development. It would marshal U.S. science and technology to help developing countries help themselves.
- An advancement in U.S. relations with China through science and technology cooperation.

© Los Angeles Times

Major Battle Planned Over Wages

Unions Slow Communications in Israel

JERUSALEM, Nov. 1 — Slowdowns spread through Israel's communications sector yesterday as unions drew up plans for a major confrontation over wages. The government was reported to be considering plans to counter union action.

A series of paralyzing strikes was predicted as Histadrut, the national labor federation, challenged government attempts to hold raises to 15 percent.

Histadrut, which embraces virtually all Israeli labor unions, has demanded a 22 percent increase. The government has said that this would cause further inflation, already more than 40 percent a year.

[The prices of cigarettes and frozen beef today were increased 17 percent and the price of frozen chicken was raised 10 percent, United Press International reported. Electric power rates were increased an average of 12 percent. Last Friday fuel costs were increased 24 percent.]

The Cabinet voted Sunday in favor of the 15 percent wage guideline recommended by Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich. The union responded yesterday with "sanctions" in the critical communications sector.

Television was blacked out when crews refused to work, and radio broadcasts were limited to news. Telephone operators curtailed service, and postmen were idle.

"There is no forecast due to sanctions by meteorologists," a newscaster said last evening, "but it is raining outside our studio."

The Histadrut said that it was considering a 48-hour strike by government workers Sunday and Monday.

[A committee representing clerks in the national and local bureaucracies overwhelmingly backed a call for the 48-hour warning strike, UPI reported. It would take place on the eve of municipal elections.]

The teachers union, which struck briefly in September but returned to work when Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat agreed to meet at Camp David, Md., was discussing a new strike.

The government contends that an across-the-board pay increase of 22 percent would do Israeli workers no good because inflation would quickly match the raise.

"If everybody got a 22-percent raise," said a government official who opposes strike action, "prices would increase 22 percent and no one would come out ahead."

© Los Angeles Times

Court Restricts Quebec Inquiry

OTTAWA, Nov. 1 (AP) — Canada's Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the province of Quebec has no authority to conduct a broad investigation of alleged illegal activities by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The unanimous decision backed the federal government in its efforts to restrict a Quebec inquiry headed by lawyer Jean Keable. The court ruled that no provincial inquiry has the power to investigate the policies and internal investigative procedures of the RCMP, a federal agency.

Mr. Keable's commission was investigating a series of actions by the RCMP's Security Service in Quebec during the early 1970s. The RCMP launched a crackdown on political extremists after terrorists demanding independence for Quebec and its French-speaking majority kidnapped a British trade commissioner and murdered the provincial labor minister in 1970.

2 in Car Kill Policeman at Dutch Border

BONN, Nov. 1 (UPI) — A man and a woman believed to be terrorists opened fire from their car today, killing a Dutch policeman and seriously wounding another trying to check their papers at a Dutch-West German border crossing point north of Aachen.

A spokesman for the West German federal prosecutor general said that the car may have contained more passengers than the two who did the shooting.

After firing a barrage from a pistol and from a submachine gun, the suspected terrorists headed back into the Netherlands from the border crossing point, between the Dutch town of Kerkrade and the West German community of Herzogenrath, a West German police spokesman said.

The man and woman could not be identified immediately, but officials believed that they were terrorists, the spokesman added.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, November 2, 1978 *

Deterring Illegal Immigrants

U.S.immigration officials have been making prodigious efforts to stem the flow of more than a million Latin immigrants who enter illegally from Mexico each year. The evident failure of those efforts would be reason enough to consider other forms of border control. Still, it's difficult to believe that nobody foresaw the criticism that would be provoked by the fences the Immigration and Nationalization Service recently proposed to build at the two sections of the border most heavily crossed by illegal immigrants. Those fences were to consist of a 5-foot-high, razor-sharp steel grating topped by an "unclimbable" chain-link fence. The builder boasted that the grating could rip a bare foot to shreds.

* * *

Some critics of the INS undertaking said the fences were necessary but need not bristle with razor-sharp edges. Others argued that building fences would only symbolize this country's indifference to the plight of those fleeing poverty. We agree with the first point. For its part, the INS apparently has conceded, belatedly, that the fences as originally designed would be unnecessarily brutal and could cause serious injury, and is now redesigning them.

But we don't entirely accept the second argument. The United States, like other countries, has a responsibility to control immigration in the interests of its own citizens. The integrity of national borders needs to be preserved. The question, of course, is how to do this effectively and compassionately — and in a way that takes into account the complex social and economic forces at work on both sides of the border.

No one believes that fences or border-patrol guards (soon to be increased) will stop the flow of illegal immigrants. The Latin impulse to emigrate is powerful. And the U.S. response is by no means uniform; while U.S. labor resists the influx, plenty of U.S. employers actively encourage it. It is not simply a matter of law enforcement, as the administration recognized in the proposals regarding illegal immigrants that President Carter sent to Congress last year. Whatever their flaws, these proposals tried to deal with some of the political and economic elements of the immigration problem on the U.S.-Mexican frontier. The president proposed that illegal immigrants who could prove that they had been in the United States since 1970 be made eligible to apply for citizenship in five years. He also proposed that employers who knowingly and consistently hire illegal immigrants be fined.

* * *

This package failed the first time around to muster much support. However, Congress did create a select joint committee to study revising the country's policy on immigration and refugees, and the administration apparently plans to submit its proposals again. We hope Congress will respond more positively the next time around.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Different Kind of Tax Evasion

There is nothing unusual about requiring tax-exempt institutions to obey federal law or risk losing their favored status. And thus there should be nothing remarkable about a new regulation proposed by the Internal Revenue Service. It would withdraw tax-exempt status from "seg academies," private schools that deliberately violate federal desegregation standards. For such schools to retain their exempt status means the U.S. Treasury is supporting what federal law has renounced since 1954, when the doctrine of separate-but-equal schools was struck down.

* * *

What the IRS seeks to determine is whether some private schools have in fact been "formed or substantially expanded" to evade court-ordered desegregation of public schools. Internal Revenue's interpretation of how desegregation standards apply to private schools is hardly unfairly hasty; it dates back to 1970.

Nevertheless, a conservative coalition has been formed to oppose the regulation. The coalition accuses the IRS of attempting, dangerously, to act as some sort of "social engineer." Speaking for the coalition, Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois has somehow managed to stand the matter on its head. Crane, who has already declared as a Republican presidential candidate for 1980, says the intent of the Internal Revenue proposal is "discriminatory."

Discriminatory? Should IRS *not* distinguish between those who obey the law and those who flout it? Is it Crane's idea that the service should treat both the same way? That sounds like separate-but-equal again, perhaps even just separate. It also sounds like a different kind of tax evasion. Both law and decency are on Internal Revenue's side; it is right to say no.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

Prodigal Nation

It is foolish — but still a fact — that while the world's resources are becoming scarcer with every passing day, the United States remains the homeland of a wasteful society. What is startling is the price we're paying for being so prodigal.

For instance, there are efforts being made now to bring a "bottle bill" before Congress, rather than before the legislatures of individual states. . .

According to the Environmental Protection Agency, it would result in a saving each year of 500,000 tons of aluminum; 1.5 million tons of steel; 5.2 million tons of glass, and, the energy equivalent of 45.6 million barrels of oil.

By 1980, says the EPA, consumers would save $2.5 billion a year, and by 1985 that figure would rise to $3.3 billion.

All of us are willing to accept some changes in our living habits to conserve our resources; we may one day be forced to endure measures that will require larger sacrifices from us.

— From the Boston Herald American.

International Opinion

Bonn-Moscow Relations

The appointment of Vladimir Semyonov as Soviet ambassador to West Germany is very significant. It confirms the high importance which the Russians now attach to their relations with Bonn. Mr. Semyonov is a deputy foreign minister, a candidate member of the Central Committee, and one of Moscow's foremost experts on German affairs.

The Russians are more and more unsettled by what they see as the unpredictability of U.S. politics. . . It is therefore natural that they should look for a relationship with Europe that is not wholly dependent upon their relationship with the United States. They see the European Community growing in size and wealth and West Germany becoming the dominant economic and military power within it. . . A new factor. . . is the change in China.

China has signed a treaty with Japan and is also systematically wooing Western Europe for arms, trade and political support. Soviet fears of encirclement have been prodded sharply into life. . . On top of this, they now observe China endorsing the reunification of Germany, which sets a whole new puzzle for the Kremlin. . . The Soviet response has been to scatter tiny hints that it, too, has a certain understanding for German aspirations.

— From the Times (London).

Milestone for Spain

Spain has passed a major symbolic milestone on the road to Western-style democracy with the parliamentary approval of a new constitution. The constitution establishes Spain as a parliamentary monarchy, with firm guarantees for the respect of human rights and a limited role for the King. All the indications are that the majority of the population will accept it in the national referendum due to be held next month. . .

The major problem is that the national consensus does not include the more active Basque separatists, nor, in lesser numbers, their Catalonian counterparts. . . If, as is likely, the majority of Basques reject the constitution — or abstain — severe tensions will persist.

The Madrid government has so far shown itself unimaginative in refusing to make small but symbolic concessions to the Basques, and an overwhelming yes to the constitution by the rest of Spain will not solve the problem.

— From the Financial Times (London).

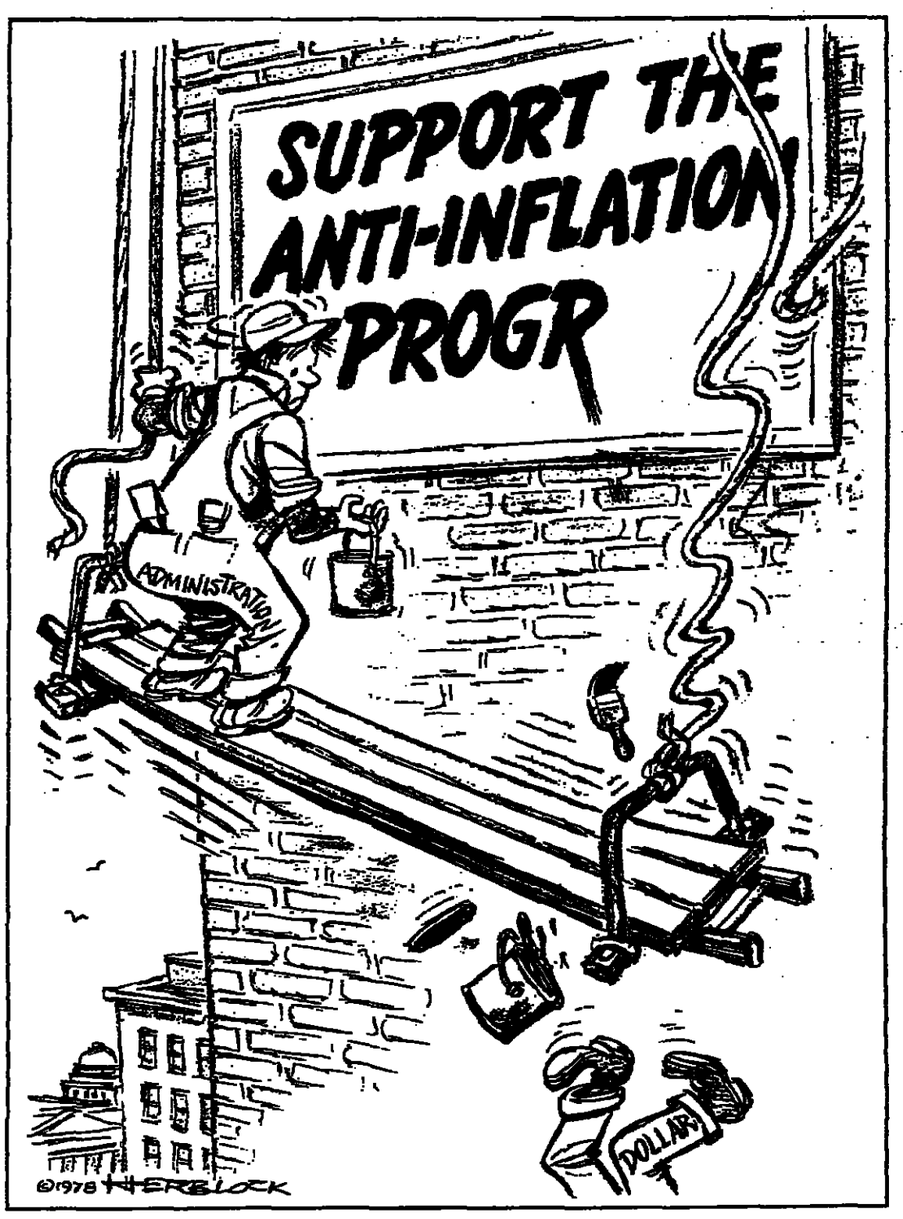
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
November 2, 1903

BERLIN — Prof. Theodore Mommsen, the celebrated historian, died this morning at his residence in Charlottenburg. He was eighty-six years old. Born in Schleswig-Holstein, Prof. Mommsen, like his compatriot Theodore Sturm, was a poet at the beginning of his career. At eighty-five he published a tract which criticized the German bourgeoisie for their lack of the breadth of view and of the spirit of sacrifice needed for a generous socialism. The old heroes are passing away and the members of the younger generation take their places without filling them, he wrote.

Fifty Years Ago
November 2, 1928

NEW YORK — Surgeons and physicians are using quite generally now a machine that "psychoanalyzes" the heart. The machine is called an "electrocardiograph," and it requires just five minutes to display its assessment of the heart's activities. The operator fastens one band about a wrist and one about an ankle and the machine transforms the heart's electrical energy into a reading on a graph. This gives a better indication of the heart's activities than the traditional and more comforting method of the physician putting his head against one's chest.



Why People Don't Vote

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Carter has been out in the country recently trying to drum up votes for the midterm elections, and while he has had a good reception at most stops, George Gallup estimates that next week's voter turnout will be the lowest in 36 years.

This puzzles and troubles the president. In 1960, he tells his visitors in private, two-thirds of the eligible voters went to the polls, but now two-thirds of them don't. And the paradox of this, he thinks, is that most of the nonvoters are likely to be among the people who are hit hardest by the rising inflation.

Many explanations are given for this declining interest in the vote, none of them very encouraging to believers in the democratic process. For example:

- The issues up for decision, it is said, are highly complicated and confusing to the average voter these days — inflation, the declining value of the dollar, alarming budget and trade deficits — all things that seem beyond control of the individual citizen.
- In the last generation, and especially since Vietnam and Watergate, there has been a growing cynicism about political leadership — "what difference does it make?" — a blurring of party philosophies and therefore a decline in party loyalty.
- Perhaps more important, with the pressure of inflation, rising interest rates and prices for food, shelter and education, concern for private economic and personal safety has taken precedence in many people's minds over issues of public policy.

Government, economic and voting statistics don't quite explain the indifference of the voters. They tell us what is happening but not why, but there are some clues. Most U.S. families are living these days beyond their means, in debt or on welfare. They have to deal with their children, whose expectations and expenses are not excessively modest.

The Carter administration is very proud of the fact that there are now over 95 million people employed in this country. This is quite a switch since the days when Henry Wallace was almost run out of Washington for suggesting that the United States could produce 60 million jobs. But the women of the United States now occupy most of these jobs, trying for personal or economic reasons, to sustain the family or their own personal dignity.

You can get lost in philosophic and even theological argument about all this, but one thing is fairly clear: Despite all the griping about prices, interest rates, unemployment, and other nuisances, we now have in the United States more people at work than ever before. They have their problems — serious problems of debt and of divided families at work, with children often left behind.

But on the whole, they're not looking to the politicians to get them out of their troubles, and they're not going to the polls to vote because they don't think their vote makes all that much difference.

President Carter is worried about this because, on philosophic grounds he is an idealist and a dreamer, and on political grounds, because he is a Democrat who believes that the higher the vote, the better for the Democratic Party. But if George Gallup is right, Carter probably should relax.

For even if the poor folk don't vote, the popularity polls indicate that the Democrats will come out next week with the 56-44 advantage in the national election for the House of Representatives.

Jimmy Carter can probably afford to be generous about this and even about the indifference of the voters. His party has had control of Congress for all but four years since 1932. This year, by the historical standards, when "pocketbook issues" dominate the campaign debate, the Republicans should be looking forward to a gain of over 30 seats in the House, especially since they have been campaigning on the Proposition 13 tax-cutting popularity in California. But according to Gallup, that's not the way next week's voting will go.

Even with the spectacular decline in voter registration, and the anxiety over prices, wages, and inflation in general, the Democrats seem to be holding the advantage they have enjoyed in what is almost a one-party federal Congress since the days of Franklin Roosevelt.

And so the U.S. people are probably not to be blamed for not voting as much as they should. If they were really in terrible trouble, as they were in the 1930s, they would undoubtedly come forward, loud and clear for something or somebody new and diffferent.

But for the moment, they are coasting and grumbling, and next Tuesday many of them will probably take a day off and leave things about as they are — not too good but not too bad either.

Rights' Competition In Moscow Olympic

By Jonathan Power

MOSCOW — Moscow is already seized with olympic fever. From the high ground in front of the university, one can gaze down and see across the Moscow River the huge sweep of the city. A new stadium is being built, old monasteries and churches are covered in scaffolding as workmen labor to improve Moscow's tourist image. Work on the Olympic Village and the hotels that go with it is now taking all available manpower. Young people waiting for new flats have been told that there's nothing doing until after the Games are over two years from now and the tourists and competitors go home.

Yet for official Moscow, the construction projects are the least of their worries. First and foremost, is the West going to turn the Olympics into another confrontation on human rights?

Already many human rights groups in the West are arguing that it would be supping with the devil if the games go ahead with full Western participation while Soviet citizens still have no right to speak their mind, organize political and cultural groups or emigrate. The West, they maintain, is playing into the hands of the Soviet grandmasters of propaganda. Hundreds of thousands of visitors bemused by the spectacle of the Games and the glistening new gold leaf on the cupola of the old churches will return home singing the praises of their host, but leaving behind a tyranny even more comfortably self-assured than when they arrived.

Deserves Respect

It's a point of view that deserves respect. Indeed, for individual organizations whose prime concern is to stand up for the rights of those whose own voice is silenced, it would be a dereliction of duty if they weren't warning the rest of us of the possible consequences of our actions. Yet for Western governments to take their advice would be a mistake.

The main purpose of foreign policy should be the avoidance of war. However, in the case of Uganda or South Africa for Western governments to use their political and economic power to influence policy on human rights is, on balance, positive. The West is strong enough to win results without provoking war. Moreover, without such intervention now, a more violent solution is likely in the future.

The reverse is true with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is too big, too proud and too independent in its resources and technology for outside pressures to convince it that it must change course to survive, particularly so when its own long practiced internal policies are at stake. Confrontation can only increase tension, and increase Soviet paranoia, of which they already have more than enough. Not only would a major confrontation on the Olympics heighten the chance of conflict, it would undermine th ture growth of trade and hu interchange. In the long run, t are the best weapons the We armory possesses. More links, less, with the West will encou the Soviet regime to liberalize.

Israelis?

But all this ignores one or important questions. What if Soviet Union through the Olym decided to interfere with long tablished Western committr and practices? For example, wh the Soviet Union decided to clude Israel from the Games? C clearly, that would be a legiti ground for a Western boycott. Soviet Union would in fact hav legal or moral grounds to subst ate its case. The likelihood is faced with such a boycott, it w probably capitulate. In fact, case of Israel is so obvious that can say now with some assur that there will be no hindr from the Soviet Union place the way of Israeli competitor journalists.

But what if the Soviet Unior cided to forbid the entry of R Free Europe and Radio Lib congressionally-funded stat whose job partly is to beam he criticism into Eastern Eur Hated by the Russians, they for years been a source of ten not least because until comp tively recently they were funde the CIA. The Soviet position a moment is ambiguous. Their cial view is that there is no ques of their admission. The Voic America is one thing, it is said, these radio stations are consid nothing less than the worst kin "black propaganda" reminiscen the cold war. In private, a high viet official gave me a more lit interpretation. Maybe, he there would be a way of admi them without crediting them journalists. It will depend on general East-West situation, added. If things are tense then will not be allowed in. But if tions are good, the rules of the viet Foreign Ministry could bent.

Hard and Fast

The West should certainly for their admittance. However war oriented the stations are, they are much less than they to be) they represent an impor strand of Western thought. B take a hard and fast stand on issue would be unwise. The stat are an official U.S. propag weapon, with a somewhat so past. They are not of the s genre as the Voice of America the BBC Overseas Service. In a mosphere of improving poli relations, it is not the issue Western governments should the stake for. Yet in a climat detente, the Russians feel it m be difficult to refuse them should be left like that.

No, No, Unesco

By Tom Wicker

PARIS — A mass reception here the other night for delegates to the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization bore impressive testimony to the near-universality of the 146-nation group. From smiling Chinese in their gray uniforms to Africans in colorful robes to old-world diplomats in pinstripes, every shade of skin and opinion seemed to be represented.

But the prime fact about Unesco was strikingly visible to the eye. The organization, like its parents, is dominated by the Third World of developing nations; unfortunately — and admittedly by Western standards — in neither is this always a wise majority.

In 1974, for example, Israel was condemned by Unesco and banned from its regional activities, supposedly for educational and cultural affronts to Arabs in Israeli-occupied territories. In fact, most observers concluded, the vote was more nearly derived from Third World sympathies to the Arab side in the Middle Eastern conflict.

Dangerous

Now Unesco is proposing a dangerous declaration on the mass media that would sanction government controls over press, radio and television for the ostensible purpose of advancing peace and brotherhood. A strong motivating force behind this document has been the belief in Third World countries that their development problems and achievements have not been sympathetically reported, particularly in the Western media.

Unfortunately, that has all too often been true, lending strength to the declaration's supporters. And as Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, the director-general of Unesco, said at a recent news conference: "Journalists, no matter who they are, are not absolutely neutral."

Nevertheless, the draft declaration — to be taken up by a Unesco committee on Nov.16 — is a hamhanded way of reacting to their truism. Not only Western journalists but most of their governments are preparing to fight it, as well they might.

The Soviet Union, bastion of truth and human rights that it is, is a strong supporter of the press declaration. Lack of government supervision, the Russians say piously, allows the Western news agencies to distort and sensationalize news from the Third World.

Soviet Story

(But let us give credit where credit is due. A Ukrainian local newspaper, Pravda Ukrainy, recently published the results of an investigation by its reporters into the abandonment and waste of hundreds of thousands of tons of goods at railway stations, owing to the inefficiency and venality of the truck transportation system. Can it be that even the Soviet system occasionally needs — therefore permits — investigative journalism that lets the chips fall where they may?)

Government control of the press to promote peace and brotherhood may sound fine; "How is it conceivable," asks M'Bow, "that organs of information. . . can hold back from this gigantic effort to promote a new spirit in the relations among men?" The answer is that even if that were the proper mission of the press, which it tainly is not, direction by gov ments is scarcely the way to carr out. Since when were governme — democratic, socialist, autocr or none of the above — cer agents of peace and brotherho much less truth and candor?

President Idi Amin of Ugand one prime example of a gove ment controller the press does need. And the problem is not m ly in the Third World; South A ca, for one, feels as maltreated misunderstood by the press of world as any developing nat could, and no doubt would be eager to be invited to control news distributed from within borders (although to its credit does not now do so).

Worse Problem

But there is a worse problem, yond the likelihood that in m countries government control the press would be self-serving a destructive of truthful reporti (the proper objective, however e sive, of news agencies). Once c trol begins, no one can be s where it ends — a little mild c sorship in the interest of broth hood quickly becomes imposiri of government policy; supervis reporters ultimately give way government agents, sometimes even under cover.

Of course, if the press of world is to make the claim t truthful reporting, not peace a brotherhood, is its mission, that i plies a certain obligation to truthi reporting. And while no repor can be entirely neutral, as M'B observed, he or she can at least a proach Third World countries wi an open mind, rather than weari Cold War blinders and burden with Western assumptions.

Letters

Graham in Poland

I wish to refer to the information concerning Billy Graham's visit to Poland given in the People column (IHT, Oct. 10). The column says that there was "no publicity of Mr. Graham's visit in the state-controlled news media."

In this connection, may I draw your attention that in its issue of Oct. 7-8, the Warsaw daily Zycie Warszawy reported that Mr. Graham and his wife arrived in Poland for a 10-day stay. On Oct. 10, the same newspaper carried the news item that Mr. Graham met with the chief of the Polish Bureau for Religious Affairs and visited a children's hospital presently under construction: Centrum Zdrowia Dziecka.

On Oct. 13, Zycie Warszawy reported that Mr. Graham was touring Poland and visited the Oswieicim concentration camp.

RYSZARD BOCIONG.

Warsaw.

Inflation

For his television speech on curbing inflation, President Carter discarded his usual unconventional garb, for a normal business suit and a sober tie. Good showmanship. However, in such a dire situation where the United States faces a monetary Pearl Harbor, with unfathomable repercussions both at home and abroad, one would gladly miss his sartorial splendor, and be much happier to hear him firmly announce full blocking of any credit restrictions or rise in the prime rate.

His evangelical appeals for voluntary containment of prices and wages, could then remain as the ineffective background noises which they really are. We should all wish him well, but the Western world can no longer afford further exhibitions of damp firecrackers.

N. X. YANACOPOULOS.

Geneva.

Not Unique

Ellen Lentz is mistaken when she states that East Germans have been in the *unique* position within the Eastern bloc of being permitted to own Western currencies and to shop freely in special stores (IHT, Sept. 18).

In Poland, people have been allowed to own foreign currencies for a number of years. They can freely shop in the special PEWEX stores buying almost everything from pipe cleaners and razor blades to Ford Escorts.

When permitted to travel abroad, Poles may take their foreign currency savings with them, provided they have an account (at 3-6 percent interest) at the PKO bank.

EUGENIUSZ WILUSZ.

Radom, Poland.

Smokers' Paradise

Re "Spain Remains a Paradise for Smokers," (IHT, Oct. 20):

Maybe, but many of the taxis here display signs *Por Favor, No Fumar* asking passengers not to smoke. Not necessarily because the *taxistas* are opposed to the smell or the hazards of the weed, either. Many of them light up as soon as they get out of the cab. But 70 percent of the taxis here are owned by their drivers, and they don't want upholstery burns or cigarette butts and ashes on the floor.

AL HIX.

Madrid.

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Associated Press

CHILD POWER — Cambodian youngster labors as a machinist in a Phnom Penh workshop, one of a few revived by the Communist regime. Photo was taken by a correspondent of the Japanese Kyodo News Service touring country.

In Modernization Drive

Mao Worship Is Ideological Obstacle, Chinese Newspaper Says

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Nov. 1 (NYT) — Blind worship of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung as an "innate genius" is "one of the most serious ideological obstacles" China faces in its drive for economic modernization, the Chinese Communist Party newspaper, People's Daily, has said.

The theory that Mao was a genius or god has "created great ideological confusion in China," the newspaper observed Monday. But it was only a notion invented by the late defense minister Lin Piao, and the country's other disgraced radicals, to bolster their own authority, the newspaper said.

The attack on the cult of Mao is the latest in a recent series of increasingly forthright articles designed to demythologize Mao and debunk the idea that his oracular remarks were infallible.

This re-evaluation of Mao, which began very gingerly last spring but has picked up momentum in the last few weeks, is a critical and highly controversial issue in China.

Analysts here believe it is being pushed hard, for several purposes, by Deputy Prime Minister Teng Hsiao-ping, who was twice purged by Mao. In part, Mr. Teng and other development-minded leaders in Peking want to sweep away the lingering Maoist conviction among some Chinese that economic growth smacks of capitalism.

In addition, they seem to be using the new campaign to undermine the power of their adversaries, men like Wang Gung-hsing, a deputy chairman of the party and former commander of Mao's bodyguards, whose careers and authority were closely tied to Mao and his policies.

Indeed, judging by recent statements from a number of provincial leaders, whether a party official agrees with Mr. Teng's interpretation of Mao's legacy has become almost a litmus test of his loyalty to the new regime in Peking. In Mr. Teng's view, now well-publicized, Mao's major contribution was a political method, that of "seeking truth from facts" or pragmatism.

A Hong Kong leftist magazine, Chishih Nientai (The Seventies), identified Mr. Wang by name Monday as the leader of conservative, fundamentalist faction in Peking that insists every word of Mao's is still true and that opposes Mr. Teng.

Little Red Book

The re-evaluation of Mao has now gone so far that last weekend the party newspaper for the first time openly attacked the so-called Little Red Book, the small booklet of Mao's quotations, bound in red, compiled during the cultural revolution by Marshal Lin.

The newspaper charged that Marshal Lin had used the slogan of "raising high the banner of Chairman Mao" to claim that "every sentence in the book was truth" and that "one sentence can play the role of 10,000 sentences. . . . In this way, the system of Mao Tse-tung's thought was dismembered and it was reduced to maxims which neither had inner links nor a proper historical context."

During the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960s, hundreds of millions of copies of the book were sold, and fervent Chinese waving it in the air treated it as a magic talisman.

"The Chinese people have paid a very high price" for this false worship of Mao, People's Daily commented. It had led to widespread amorality in which many Chinese no longer had an "objective standard of truth." They only believed in the latest swing in the official line, the newspaper added.

Trial by Quotations

An article two days ago in a Peking newspaper, Kwangming Jih Pao, said that Marshal Lin and the radicals had "forced the people to treat Marxism-Leninism-Mao thought with religious reverence, and turned science into theology." Thus, the newspaper said, "quotations could be used to replace law for trial and sentence. The institution of trial and sentence by quotations replaced the institution of religious trial."

The Chinese press has also been repeating a statement attributed to the late Premier Chou En-lai during a speech in 1949. Mao was not a God, Chou said, only "a great man born in the land of China." Mao did not arrive at his revolutionary strategies all by himself, but was a product of the experience and conditions of the Chinese people in the previous 100 years, Chou insisted.

Among the provincial party leaders who have picked up the re-evaluation of Mao, one of the strongest statements was made by Jen Chung-yi, who was promoted to be first secretary of the province of Liaoning three weeks ago.

"We are convinced that, if Chairman Mao were alive today," Mr. Jen said, "he would not repeat what he had said before but give new instructions in the light of new situation or make alterations or additions."

Trip to Russia May Help Ties, Ribicoff Says

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP) — Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., who leaves Saturday with 11 other senators for the Soviet Union, said yesterday that the trip was aimed at removing some of the irritants that prevent closer bilateral relations.

"The Soviet Union has indicated its wilingness to remove some of the obstacles to improved relations and it has quietly increased the number of Jewish applicants allowed to emigrate," he said. "These signs are encouraging and give further hope for progress."

Sen. Ribicoff, who was speaking at the 12th annual awards dinner of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, called for greater cooperation in trade, technology, exchange programs and person-to-person contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Dr. Armand Hammer, the chairman of Occidental Petroleum, who received the foundation's Man of Conscience award for his contribution to international understanding, said that he believed the mission headed by Sen. Ribicoff would be the next big step in a series of U.S.-Soviet meetings that would conclude in Washington.

U.S. Navy Men, Rescued by Russians, Reported Well

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (UPI) — A U.S. Embassy medical team today met the 10 survivors of last week's crash of a U.S. Navy reconnaissance plane in the Soviet Far Eastern city of Khabarovsk and reported that they were in good condition. Arrangements were under way to evacuate the survivors as soon as possible.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that the embassy medical officer, Dr. Carl Nydell Jr., and medical technician Jack Briggs examined the 10 Navy aviators and reported that all were in "basically good condition" and ambulatory.

The 10 were members of a 15-man crew of a Navy Orion reconnaissance plane which crashed at sea in the north Pacific 300 miles off the coast of Siberia last Thursday.

10 Men, 3 Bodies

A Soviet trawler plucked the 10 survivors and 3 bodies from rafts after the men had spent 12 hours in high waves tossed by gale-force winds.

The embassy spokesman said that an embassy consular official and a Navy attache were discussing arrangements with Soviet authorities for the 10 survivors to leave the Soviet Union as soon as possible.

There were indications that they could fly out of Khabarovsk by commercial airliner to Tokyo as early as tomorrow.

Washington has expressed its appreciation to the Russians for their swift rescue and humanitarian treatment of the servicemen.

The Soviet press late yesterday gave a detailed account of the rescue. The official Soviet news agency Tass said that the crew of the fishing trawler braved high seas, gale-force winds and zero visibility to mount the effort.

Request by U.S.

Tass said that all Soviet ships in the area were ordered to the location of the crash immediately after the U.S. government requested assistance in rescuing the crewmen.

"The first to arrive at the place was the big refrigerator trawler MYS Senyavin under the command of Capt. A. Arbuzov," Tass said.

"A gusty wind of gale force was blowing. The seas were choppy, snow flurries blew up from time to time. Soon, the Soviet fishermen found the life rafts."

"The task was to approach the rafts and remove the men from them. A boat was launched and the rescue operations were successfully carried out in spite of a storm.

"There were 15 persons on board the Orion aircraft. Ten Americans owe their lives to the speedy and bold actions by the Soviet seamen. Three of the U.S. servicemen were found without a trace of life in them when aid came.

"One of the crew members, as the rest of the crew said, failed to get out of the sinking aircraft, while it proved to be impossible to take onto the raft the last of the 15 Americans.

Medical Aid

"The rescued persons were in need of urgent medical aid and the captain decided to go immediately to the nearest port, Petropavlovsk, while the ships MYS Belkina and Gorodok which arrived in that area continued their search for the last crew member of the aircraft. The search proved to be unsuccessful."

The plane crashed well outside of Soviet territorial waters and did not fly over Soviet territory, according to the U.S. Navy.

Two Russians Sentenced as Spies Lose Their United Nations Jobs

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP) — Two Soviet citizens sentenced to 50-year prison terms for espionage have lost their jobs at the United Nations, a UN spokesman said yesterday.

The employment contract of Rudolf Chernyayev, 43, a personnel officer, expired yesterday, UN spokesman Francois Guillani said. Valdik Enger, 39, a political affairs officer, was suspended without pay; his job was to run through January, the spokesman said. Both men initially were suspended without pay after their arrests May 20, the United Nations had said.

U.S. District Judge Frederick Lacey on Monday ordered the sentences after the men were convicted for their parts in a nine-month conspiracy to obtain U.S. military secrets, including plans for anti-submarine warfare. The judge criticized UN officials for not screening out prospective employees who might be involved in spying.

Cosmonauts Set To Land Today

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (AP) — Two Soviet cosmonauts who have been in orbit for more than four months will return to earth tomorrow, Tass said today.

The Soviet news agency said that Vladimir Kovalenok and Alexander Ivanchenkov have finished packing the Soyuz-31 capsule that will take them to Earth and started to de-activate systems aboard the Salyut-6 space laboratory.

Tass reported that both men feel well and that their preparations for returning were proceeding on schedule. The cosmonauts were completing their 139th day in orbit.

Explosion Kills 9 At Romanian Plant

BUCHAREST, Nov. 1 (AP) — Nine persons were killed and an undisclosed number of others injured in a blast at a petrochemical refinery complex at Pitesti, about 70 miles northwest of here, Bucharest newspapers reported today.

The reports said the blast occurred Monday night. The explosion reportedly destroyed a "number of installations" at the refinery — much of whose equipment was imported from the West.

The Lure of Spartanburg

A Touch of Europe in the Blue Ridge Mountains

Foreign investment has helped the city avoid recession, fattened its tax rolls, improved its education system and kept the unemployment rate more than two percentage points below the national average.

By Deborah Ward

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (IHT) — South Carolina likes to boast of having a little of Europe in one of its Blue Ridge Mountain cities. Along its rolling highways flutter the flags of several nations. Many of its shops offer a variety of European wares — English teas, French baguettes, German bratwurst and Swiss chocolate.

The residents annually celebrate Bastille Day and Oktoberfest. There's an Alliance Francais, a German-American Club, an Italian-American Club and a Swiss-American Society. The community even has two consuls, one each from France and Switzerland.

The center of all this international activity is Spartanburg, a booming Sun Belt textile town with a population of about 75,000. Since 1960, it has lured more than 65 European companies to its environs, and five more German firms are on their way.

The largest foreign company in Spartanburg is the German chemical giant Hoechst, which operates a $300 million fiber plant. France's Michelin Tire Company, the next largest, began production in August at its $100 million truck-tire factory. Other major firms include Italy's Pignone and Switzerland's Sulzer, both of which make textile machinery.

Approximately 15 companies actually manufacture in the area while the others operate sales, service or distribution facilities, and offices.

But they all contribute to an economic boom that has lifted the city's effective buying income 244 percent over the past 16 years. In addition, foreign investment has helped the city avoid recession, fattened its tax rolls, improved its education system and kept the unemployment rate more than two percentage points below the national average.

The city's success in attracting foreign firms is due not only to its Southern hospitality, but also to its location in the heart of the United States' textile country, its good roads and transport facilities and its ready markets.

The city also offers cheap land, no inventory taxes on manufactured finished goods, a five-year moratorium on most property taxes, little unionization and state-supported technical education centers that train workers at no cost to the companies.

For example, Spartanburg Technical College gave pre-employment training to 684 Hoechst workers and conducted manufacturing courses for two other firms. These training programs and courses, says Joe Gault, director of the Technical Educational Center, "enable new companies to count on a supply of trained workers who are available to work when the factory doors open."

Aside from the upsurge in jobs, the foreign investments have brought new technology, a new source of exports and the benefits of competition to the area. For example, the German Zima Corporation has provided the technology that developed a continuous dyeing process for the U.S. carpet industry. The Swiss Sulzer Corp. gives U.S. workers the opportunity to develop expertise in operating its sophisticated electronic knitting and weaving machines.

Culture Shock

The pace of life in Spartanburg has changed considerably, and the city's cultural life has flowered. There is a symphony orchestra and an arts council that sponsors a number of annual ethnic events.

There is substantial culture shock in the residents' eating habits. One citizen says his children no longer serve him eggs, grits and country ham for breakfast — now he must make do with Vienna rolls, Swiss black cherry jam and English tea.

European residents, on the other hand, valiantly try to maintain their own eating habits, but frequently encounter such obstacles as a dearth of veal or a slim choice of lusty beers. However, some delicatessens, groceries, bakeries and chocolate shops are marketing more and more European wares.

The most noteworthy result of foreign investment in Spartanburg is the friendships that have developed between the townsfolk and the newcomers. Hoechst Vice President Paul Forster said in a recent magazine article that he "heard so much in Europe that was derogatory about America, that the schools were inferior, the people were too busy to be kind. But I soon found that the opposite was true." Most foreign families are widely dispersed among the residential subdivisions and nearly all enroll their children in public schools.

A few years ago, when one employee was told by his firm that he had been reassigned to a new post in Switzerland after living in Spartanburg for 10 years, he refused to go. "I like the people, the way of life, the business climate and the job opportunities. People have a positive attitude here," says the employe, Markus Bolliger, who has since joined another foreign firm in Spartanburg.

Although there have been complaints (the cost of higher education, for one), Spartanburg — especially the man behind the international investment boom, Richard Tukey — works hard to make adjustment easier for the area's international residents. Tukey not only travels frequently to Europe, but also finds housing for foreign personnel, monitors the progress of new plants and arranges crash programs in English.

International

Spartanburg is proud of being an international commercial center. It has a customs facility and is designated an inland port by the State Ports Authority, making the city the region's first inland port of entry.

Comments Tukey about the Spartanburg formula: "We don't sell South Carolina's magnolias and moonlight, even though they're here. We sell economic justification."

The formula works, and a little bit of a lot of Europe is thriving admirably in a small Blue Ridge Mountain city.

Conductor Fired By Paris Opera

PARIS, Nov. 1 (UPI) — The Paris Opera is staggering from its biggest row in years — conductor Robert Benzi has been fired for stalking out of a performance of Massenet's "Werther" and accusing the musicians of making fun of him and playing as they pleased.

"The indiscipline and do-as-you-please attitude of Paris musicians are intolerable," said Benzi. "They are ignoble with the conductors. When I wanted them to play faster, they played slower; when I wanted them to slow down, they speeded up."

The orchestra and the singers finished the Monday night performance at the Opera Comique without a conductor, prompting the management to cancel Benzi's contract and replace him with Paul Ethuin of the Rouen Opera.

Eating Out

The Ormer: 'Pleasant to the Gusto'

By Naomi Barry

GUERNSEY, C.I., Nov. 1 (IHT) — The ormer is an abalone whose habitat is exclusive to the waters of the Channel Isles. Last week the ormer was Page 1 news in the Guernsey Evening Press.

The islands have decreed that fishing for the now-precious mollusk be limited to four tides a year in hopes that stocks eventually will be replenished through natural spawning. The ormer is pried from beneath rocks only at exceptionally low tides from the end of October until the latter part of April.

Opinions on the ormer's decline vary from wanton overfishing to a drop in seawater temperature. Reminders of the plentiful good old days are any number of cottage-garden walls studded with the pearly shells gleaming like so many collectors' items.

The charming monograph "Guernsey Dishes of Bygone Days" reprints an agreeable 1673 evaluation of the ormer: "Tis much bigger than an oyster, and like them, good either fresh or pickled, but infinitely more pleasant to the gusto."

method of preparing ormers specified:

"Soak in salt water for ½ hour. Then scrub ormers with a hard bristle brush. Put in cold water and wash until white. Take them out and beat them with a wooden rolling pin on a wooden chopping board until they become tender, but take care not to break them.

"Then brown the ormers in a frying pan with butter. They will then look like steak. Next put them in a stew pan with a large onion, cut up, season with herbs to taste and cover with a thick stock gravy and cook for eight hours. They should then be as veal cutlets but far more delicious."

By the 19th century, cooking time had been reduced. To dress ormers, you were advised to "beat them well in a Cloth, then flour them, and fry them with onions in butter, when brown put them into a stewpan, adding the hot gravy made in the frying pan with hot water (or gravy if you have any) and a dust of flour, and add pepper, salt, a clove or two, a bit or two of carrot, a spoonful of Catsup Thyme and a little lemon peel, simmer gently five or six hours by the side of the fire."

For the rare treat during the permissible four tides of the winter of 1978-79, the best place t try to get an ormer will be L Fregate in the island's delightf capital of St. Peter Port. La Fre gate, the grandeur of Guernse for both food and service, spec alizes in fish and shellfish. Th dining room — an adjunct to comfortable small hotel installed in a former manor house — i full in season and out, with lo cals and visitors eager for a se fresh catch.

Lobsters from the nearby is land of Sark are said to the fin est in Europe. Channel sole ha no peer. Crab is a Guernsey spe cialty. A favorite Fregate starte is half an avocado heaped wit tiny shrimp. Scallops an prawns are used with the gene osity of everyday commodities.

The other night an altogeth satisfying dinner began with a plate of whitebait, the delectabl morsels crisply fried and serve with wedges of lemon. For th taste of the sea, brill (a luxur fish akin to turbot but more fla vorful) is best when simpl sauteed in butter.

Hothouse strawberries ca never compare with sun-ripene but they are a good excuse for pitcher of rich Guernsey crea — fresh from the pretty brow and-white cows that munch o the island's meadowgrass.

90-Year-Old Funicular

Steep Hong Kong Tram Ride Brings Look Into Chin

HONG KONG (UPI) — Spines press against wood-slat seats under the gravitational pressure of 30-degree-plus inclines and passengers peer through swirling clouds at bamboo poking from the earth below at peculiar angles.

It's not the beginning of a Jules Verne yarn, but the start of a ride on the world's steepest funicular railway — Hong Kong's famed Peak Tram.

Celebrating its 90th birthday this year, the 4,500-foot-long funicular glides smoothly on a one-inch cable up the slope of Victoria Peak, traditional home of Hong Kong's colonial and commercial barons.

The view and steepness are breathtaking on the way to the top — Victoria Gap, 1,305 feet above sea level.

On a clear day you can see well into China from the oyster-shaped terminal that now houses a modern shopping center and several restaurants.

In the late 19th century Victoria Peak was inhabited by the British colony's founders and by Taipans, who sought escape from the disease and heat below where the massive outpourings of the mainland huddled in malaria-ridden ghettos.

More Efficient

The Peak Tram was conceived in 1883 by a group of community leaders who felt the sedan chair, then the only means of transport to the peak, was not the most efficient.

In those days it cost less than 15 cents to hire a chair with two bearers for an hour. It took four bearers two hours to haul an average-size man up the deadly steep incline in the dense tropical heat.

In 1885 the land rights for the tram line were sold for $400 to the precursor of the Peak Tramways Co., Ltd. Wooden cars began creeping up the harbor side of the peak three years later.

Now a ride to the top costs 30 cents, and 90 percent of the tram's passengers are tourists, says Peak Tramways General Manager John Arnold — although Peak- dwellers still use it to commute to work and shopping.

In the early days of the tram, then considered a major wonder of the modern world, Arnold says, the first seat of every car was reserved for the colonial governor.

Arnold joined the company 33 years ago by answering a newspaper ad for a superintendent engineer. He says he still is the only non-Chinese among the 63 employees who run the fantastic funicular, which carries a daily average of 7,000 passengers.

Clicking open the latch to the spanking-clean, well-oiled and humming engine room, the salty 54-year-old Englishman looks around and remarks with nostalgia, "This place is full of history."

Surviving Disasters

Arnold has just completed a book on how the Peak Tram grew up and survived political and natural disasters — including the Japanese occupation during World War II — to become a renowned tourist attraction and a profitable business.

He points to a dent in the metal stripping on the catwalk around the well-greased gears and machinery. "A Japanese shell hit here. You can still see a fragment under the molding. They wrecked the place."

Atop a platform surrounded by instruments sits Leung Pak-chow, who has driven the trams from his lofty perch for the past 30 years.

He points out dials and levers for a few moments before returning to his concentration at the helm.

The tramway, with its backdrop of bustling harbor, skyscraper horizon and turquoise South China Sea, has had bit parts in just about every major motion picture filmed in Hong Kong, including "Soldier of Fortune" and "Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing."

Resting a hand on one of the two 10-foot, six-inch drums that hold the 5¼ tons of cable used to haul the cars up the slope, Arnold wryly says that "this equipment is like your mother-in-law. Sometimes you hate her but you always look after her."

Stringent Measures

The slope's gradient of one vertical foot for every two horizontal feet in many spots requires stringent safety control measures. Arnold makes all maintenance and operation decisions, such as when to close down in a storm.

The 52-year-old engine room machinery is regularly overhauled, and the modern metal cars, which nold helped develop shortly a he became manager in 1957, are placed piece by piece every 100 miles — about every three years

"We've never had an accide Arnold says. There were no inju even during two closures for fl that wiped out large sections track in May 1889 and June 1 And during the 1967 Commu inspired riots in Hong Kong, Peak Tram was open for busi as usual.

Arnold says the criteria for ing the tram are simple: "As as it's safe to operate running."

10 Hours With a Paramedics Team

Fear and Love in the Los Angeles Nigh

By Kenneth Freed

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1 — Night is a special time in southeast Los Angeles — a time of violence, of pain, of brutality.

For two fire department paramedics, night is also a time of fear and of love.

In a span of 10 hours on a weekend, Ray Seeger and Mel Samples helped deliver a living baby from the womb of a dead woman, attended the deaths of several shooting victims and themselves came within death's shadow at the hands of a friend of a man they were trying to help.

"There are times when I love my job," Seeger said as he tried to sort out the night's mix of horrors and miracles, "but there are times when I despise it."

The bizarre Saturday night began for Fire Department Rescue Squad 64 with a call at 10:30 — a woman had been shot on W. 94th Street.

Bullet in Head

When Seeger and Samples arrived only minutes later, they found 26-year-old Mary Miracle Ross dead of a bullet wound in the head. They also found that she was eight months pregnant, and the fetus was still alive.

Along with a nurse, Betty Nakatani, Seeger and Samples put the dead woman in their ambulance and headed for a hospital. As they drove, they put Mrs. Ross on a life support system — just as though she were still alive. "The idea was to keep the blood moving and keep the baby from going under," Seeger said.

It worked.

At Martin Luther King Hospital, doctors immediately removed the baby. It took about 15 seconds, and it lived, a boy weighing about 3 pounds. "I think we saved that baby's life," Samples said.

After cleaning up their ambulance and doing the inevitable paperwork, Seeger and Samples were back on the street, this time in response to another shooting call. But when they arrived at the scene, an apartment house, they were too late to help.

Marvoline Snowden, a mother of four young children, lay dead on an apartment floor, apparently the victim of a policeman's gun. Authorities said the woman had fired a shotgun at an officer and had been killed in return.

Night for Seeger and Samples is a running paradox of rescue and death.

After a series of relatively minor incidents, the two paramedics called from their station about Sunday morning — a man been hurt in a fight.

Swollen Shut

They found Calvin Block 38, sitting on a couch in his ho He had been badly beaten, and eyes were swollen shut. As paramedics treated his injuries, eral onlookers tried to interv Seeger asked them to leave.

One man walked out. He turned with a shotgun.

"When I saw that gun," Se said, "I thought, 'Someone is g to die.' I was afraid for our live was a hysterical situation."

Seeger said he tried to dist the armed man so that Sam could disarm him. It worked ex that Seeger was hit several tim the face and head before the was subdued.

So: the end of a day's work the two paramedics, except fo trip to a hospital where Seeger treated for cuts and bruises.

What they did not know — did not really care about — was disposition of the various cases which they had been involved:

Police arrested Sampson S mons, the common-law husband Mrs. Ross, on suspicion of murd

The man who allegedly thre ened the paramedics with the sh gun was booked on a charge of sault with a deadly weapon.

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Arts Agenda

The Philharmonia Orchestra London under Lorin Maazel beg a Mahler cycle Nov. 2 at Roy Festival Hall with a program Symphony No. 1 and the "Kind totenlieder" song cycle, with Ja Baker as the soloist. The next co certs in the cycle are Nov. 5 at Ro al Albert Hall, with Alfreda Hod son as the vocal soloist in Symph ny No. 3, and Nov. 9, 12 and with Symphonies No. 5, 7 and respectively, all at Royal Festiv Hall.

* * *

The Netherlands Opera will vive the Holland Festival produ tion of "Of Mice and Men," by t American composer Carlisle Floy based on the Steinbeck novel. M chael Charry will conduct the pr duction, which is staged by Rhod Levine and designed by Lew Brown, with Julian Patrick an William Neill in the roles George and Lenny. Performance are scheduled for Nov. 3, 5 and 1 in Amsterdam, Nov. 15 in Rotte dam and Nov. 20 in Scheveningen.

* * *

The West German premiere o "Kabale und Liebe" by the Austri an composer Gottfried von Einem based on Schiller's play, will be giv en Nov. 5 by the Hamburg Stat Opera in a production staged b Kurt Horres and designed by Han na Jordan. Theodor Guschlbaue will conduct a cast headed by Ang Silja, Carol Wyatt, Ursula Boese Franz Grundheber, Thomas Herr don and Franz Ferdinand Nentwig Later performances are scheduled for Nov. 7, 14 and 16.

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

** PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1978

Gold Drops Sharply

Dollar Surges in Chaotic Trade

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ) — The dollar staged a remarkable recovery on the foreign exchange market today in response to a package of measures by the United States to prop up its currency.

In frenzied and sometimes chaotic trading, the dollar's exchange rate fluctuated violently in the remaining three hours of European trading after the U.S. announcement and operators tried desperately to cover their short positions. By the end of the session, spreads of 200 points between bid and asked quotations were the rule rather than the exception.

Sterling, for instance, traded at over $2.06 in the morning and plunged to a low of $1.94, bid, in the afternoon. It finally finished at $1.9925 compared with $2.0735 late yesterday, or a drop of 3.9 percent to its lowest level since Oct. 16. Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar soared to 1.8600 DM from 1.7575 DM late yesterday, for a gain of 5.8 percent. It rose to 1.5800 Swiss francs, up 5.2 percent from 1.5025 francs.

The dollar climbed to a spread of 4.1700-4.2200 French francs, with the Paris market closed for the All Saints holiday, from 4.0250 francs late yesterday. It surged to 2.00 guilders from 1.88 guilders overnight and 187.00 yen from 178.63 yen.

The Canadian dollar, however, was little changed at 85.95 U.S. cents versus 85.75 cents.

In later trading in New York, the dollar remained firm against major currencies, although below its highest levels in some cases, on continued intervention by Federal Reserve, dealers said. They described the Fed intervention as very heavy, although they declined to estimate the amount. They said the Fed was actively buying dollars, primarily against Deutsche marks and Swiss francs.

The price of gold, meanwhile, plummeted in reaction to the dollar's rebound and U.S. plans for larger monthly gold auctions. Bullion was fixed in the morning in London at $238.65 an ounce, before the U.S. announcement, compared with $242.60 yesterday afternoon. By the time of the afternoon fixing, the price had plunged to $227.50 and it closed at $225.00, down from $242.25 late yesterday.

In New York, spot gold for London delivery plunged to about $219 an ounce from its closing level yesterday in nervous, hectic trading, dealers said. They said the market became chaotic. It firmed later, however, to about $225 in New York.

Rising Interest Rate Held Interim Setback for Gold

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ) — The spectacular runup in the price of gold in the past six weeks may have farther to go but one of the coinciding elements in its rise — the escalation of interest rates — also may be the catalyst for at least an interim setback.

This is the way the trading pattern in gold bullion looks to the Bank Credit Analyst, an advisory service of Storey, Boeckh and Co., a Montreal economics consulting firm.

"My own feeling is that we are at such an emotional stage in the equity and currency markets that the current surge in gold prices isn't over yet," says Anthony Boeckh. "However, I think interest rates are going up so fast that at some point in the next four to eight weeks they will do some damage to gold, enough for a major shakeout."

For the past several months, the basic factors that drove up interest rates — dollar instability and expectations of accelerating global inflation — also created a benign climate for gold, he says.

Mr. Boeckh also believes that the gold price, after a further spurt that may carry it to the $250 to $300 an ounce area, could drop back to the $200-$210 range. The reference to gold moving within shot of $300 an ounce is not a short-term prediction but a projection of a possible interim target range should the current dollar crisis extend for another month or possibly several, allowing the growing nervousness in financial markets to run to an extreme," he says.

He also views as a near-term negative for gold prices the degree to which gold has outrun the rise in other commodities over the past two years. Although he is looking for a near-term setback for gold, he believes it will be only temporary. His service believes worldwide inflation will be accelerating in 1979 and that gold is perhaps halfway through the kind of major upward price cycle it had in 1970-74, when it rose from $35 an ounce to nearly $200 before retreating to $103 in August 1976.

"The ingredients are in place to send the price of gold dramatically higher in the long run," he says. Only a basic return to monetary stability in the United States will prevent this from happening and the odds of such a development appear very low. Thus, very long-term conservative investors should ride out the coming period of volatility in gold markets."

Another close follower of gold is unfazed by talk of a possible "correction." James Dines, publisher of the Dines Letter, says he expects the metal to have additional technical corrections. "It has had five since we began recommending gold at $35 an ounce," he says. "However, the major trend is still up."

Singapore Exchange Opens

SINGAPORE, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ) — The Gold Exchange of Singapore Ltd., which will be owned by five brokerage firms and five dealing banks, will begin business on Nov. 22, the exchange announced yesterday.

Deals in forward months (up to 10) will be in lots of 100 ounces, the exchange said. The U.S. dollar will be the currency of trading. Commission per lot each way will be $20 but half for day trades.

Schmidt Affirms EMS Prospects Grow 'Rosier'

SIENA, Italy, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ)— West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that prospects for the European summit on Dec. 4-5 to set up the European Monetary System (EMS) are "rosier than before" because of U.S. moves to bolster the dollar and a new Italian proposal to allow weak currencies within the EMS to fluctuate initially within wider bands than strong currencies.

He made his remarks following a series of talks with Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti.

The Italian proposal, outlined earlier by Bank of Italy governor Paolo Baffi, would in effect establish a transitional period for the EMS during which there would be two separate sets of margins within which currencies would be permitted to oscillate.

Weaker currencies, such as the lira or possibly the British pound, would be allowed to fluctuate by larger margins than stronger currencies such as those currently in the joint float, or snake.

U.S. Rail Rise Held at Odds With Guidelines

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (Reuters) — A general 8.3-percent railroad freight rate increase filed today by U.S. railroads is probably not in compliance with the wage and price guidelines announced yesterday by the Council on Wage and Price Stability, a council official said.

Council chairman Barry Bosworth said yesterday that it will continue to study the railroad's proposal and will probably file formal comments with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The increase is scheduled to go into effect on Dec. 15, if the ICC takes no action on the proposal.

Financial Group Sets Program of Turk Austerity

ISTANBUL, Nov.1 (AP-DJ) — The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, major U.S. financial institutions and the U.S. government have outlined a severe three-year austerity program for Turkey, the Association of Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen said today.

The program calls for increased industrial exports, reduced domestic consumption, a curtailed growth rate, a restructured monetary policy and elimination of deficit spending in state enterprises.

The association, whose members are leading Turkish industrialists, business officials and economists, disclosed the program in a report based on talks in October with bankers and officials in Washington and New York.

"Turkey doesn"t seem to realize the seriousness of its economic situation," the report said. "Future loans to Turkey will depend on the outcome of talks this month between the IMF and Turkey."

Japan Unit Buys Airbus

TOKYO, Nov. 1 (Reuters) — Orient Leasing Co. said today it will shortly buy two European A-300 Airbuses for leasing to Olympic Airways of Greece.

Market Closings

All banks, markets and offices in Belgium, France, Italy and Luxembourg were closed Wednesday in observance of All Saints Day. In West Germany, government offices in Bonn were closed Wednesday but Frankfurt banks and the Bundesbank were open. Thursday also is a holiday in Luxembourg, and all Common Market offices will be closed.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

IC Industries Expects '79 Sales Rise

IC Industries expects group sales to jump to around $3.5 billion next year from some $2.3 billion this year, chairman William Johnson says. He told analysts this will reflect the expansion of the company through its acquisition of Pet Inc. earlier this year. The higher sales will also be reflected in an increase in earnings, he said but he gave no specific forecast.

CBS Expects Record Profits

CBS Inc. will surpass 1977's record profits this year, according to John Backe, president. Last year, the company had net income of $182 million or $6.50 a share on sales of $2.78 billion. CBS also adds there are no plans for changes in their executive lineups.

Westinghouse Seen Hurt by Ruling

A court ruling that Westinghouse Electric must honor its contracts to deliver uranium to several large utilities is likely to raise the final cost of the settlement for the company, industry analysts say. One analyst called the legal setback "very meaningful" to Westinghouse. He still expects Westinghouse to come to terms with many of the utilities without costly court battles, but he has raised his estimate of the final cost of all the settlements to Westinghouse to between $500 million to $750 million compared with about $400 million, after taxes, he predicted earlier. The analysts say, however, that despite the setback, there is no threat to the viability of the company. They estimate 1978 earnings at about $3.50 to $3.60 a share, excluding uranium settlements, this year, compared with 1977's $3.10 a share before a 24-cent a share extraordinary loss relating to uranium litigation settlements. For 1979, analysts see Westinghouse earning around $3.80 a share.

Soviets to Get Control Data Link

Control Data says it has gotten U.S. government permission to make its computerized "Technotec" data services available to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The company also says it will open its own business office in Moscow, after receiving official Soviet accreditation. Executive vice president Robert Schmidt says users in the Soviet Union would be provided with "Technotec" data through terminals connected via telephone lines to a computer center in Brussels. The system "contains abstracts of technology available for transfer, requests for technology to solve problems or fill orders, and offers of expertise available to assist in technology transfer," he says. Company officials note that at the stipulation of the Commerce Department, Soviet requests for data would not go automatically into Control Data's Cyber 172 computer in Brussels, but instead would have to be transferred into the system by a computer operator.

Alleged Market Manipulations

U.S. Probes Dollar Dealings by Banks

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP) — The Justice Department is investigating charges that major U.S. banks have deliberately encouraged fluctuations in the dollar on world money markets and have profited illegally from those movements.

A Justice spokesman confirmed yesterday that the department "is in the early stages of a civil investigation" into the possibility that some banks have structured their trading in the dollar to force fluctuations that result in profits. In the past 18 months, the dollar has fallen sharply on world currency markets and there has been accompanying speculation that some big banks have profited heavily from the decline.

The bank activity under investigation, if proven, would be a violation of price-fixing statutes of the Sherman Antitrust Act. Legal sources say that the Justice Department would likely seek an injunction preventing any further violations, but would be hard-pressed to impose other penalties because of the complex nature of the transactions.

Citibank Employee

Congressional sources say Justice investigators have contacted House staffers in connection with the probe.

Some of these Congressional sources say it is an outgrowth of a civil suit filed against Citibank by one of its foreign-exchange traders, who charged that the bank dismissed him after he raised allegations within the bank of improper activities on the part of bank officials in Europe. The employee, David Edwards, in his court papers and in magazine articles he has written, has alleged that overseas dealers for Citibank and other banks have worked together to create money market conditions allowing for quick, short-term profits.

While most banking industry sources say it is virtually impossible for any one bank to control money market conditions for any prolonged period, it is common knowledge that short-term fluctuations can be manipulated by a series of large transactions. Mr. Edwards has contended that traders in Europe for major U.S. banks have orchestrated large-scale sales of the dollar over short periods of time, usually a matter of hours or days, causing the price of the dollar to drop.

He alleges that the money trader — working with characteristic speed — then purchases the dollar back at the lower price, thus showing a short-term profit. He has been contacted by several congressional committees concerning his allegations, and the Securities and Exchange Commission also has opened an investigation into his charges. The sources say the Justice Department is looking into whether the cooperation between money-traders for various banks constitutes a form of insider trading that creates an unfair — and illegal — advantage.

U.S. Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Coca Cola		
3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,190	965.70
Profits.....	107.24	94.80
Per Share.....	0.87	0.77
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue.....	3,260	2,730
Profits.....	292.15	258.72
Per Share.....	2.37	2.10
Greyhound		
3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,100	1,000
Profits.....	7.10	31.10
Per share.....	0.16	0.71
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue.....	3,200	2,800
Profits.....	34.20	55.70
Per share.....	0.78	1.19
Quaker Oats		
1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	459.70	413.80
Profits.....	17.20	15.20
Per Share.....	0.86	0.73
Texas Instruments		
3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	644.50	516.60
Profits.....	35.50	29.53
Per Share.....	1.56	1.29
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,820	1,470
Profits.....	100.47	84.51
Per Share.....	4.41	3.70
Williams Companies		
3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue.....	389.30	272.20
Profits.....	2.10	9.50
Per Share.....	0.08	0.35

Other Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

France		
PSA Peugeot Citroen		
First Half	1978	1977
Profits.....	204.80	54.00
(Figures in French Francs)		
Japan		
Nippon Mining		
First Half	1978	1977
Revenue.....	237,253	268,205
Profits.....	614.00	1,045
Toyota Motor		
First Half	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1.45 T	1.30 T
Profits.....	12,061	12,743
Per Share.....	31.82	33.63
(Figures in Yen)		

Chase Sets a First in Eurodollar Loan

NEW YORK, Nov.1 (AP-DJ) — Chase Manhattan Bank has arranged an eight-year Euroloan of $50 million for Fiat-Allis Construction Machinery, of Deerfield, Ill.

Chase said it will be the first Eurodollar loan to a U.S. company following revision of the Federal Reserve System's regulation M, which previously required U.S. banks to maintain reserves on such loans to domestic borrowers.

Chase did not disclose the interest cost to Fiat-Allis. Chase's 11-bank lending group includes Bank of America, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago and Swiss Bank Corp.

Amro Bank Syndicate

In other loan developments, Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank confirmed today it had been asked by the Bank of China to organize a banking syndicate to help finance preliminary construction of a deep sea harbor at Lien Yun Kang.

"This will be a very major financing," an Amro bank spokesman said. However, he added that details about the size of the financing and members of the proposed syndicate are still being negotiated. Dutch newspapers reported today that the proposed syndicate probably would extend credit to China of about 2 billion guilders (about $1.04 billion).

It was also reported that a consortium of Dutch companies, led by Bos Kalis Westminster Group, had been invited by China to tender for two harbor projects each valued at more than a billion guilders. The first calls for the construction of a deep sea harbor at Lien Yun Kang, about 700 kilometers north of Shanghai. The second project is to dredge a channel in the mouth of the Yangtse River to receive ships of up to 50,000 tons en route to new steelworks and docks.

IMF Gold at $224.02

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (Reuters) — The International Monetary Fund said today it auctioned 470,000 ounces of gold at an average price of $224.02 per ounce. The IMF said it accepted bids in the range of $223.03 to $230 per ounce. It received bids totaling 689,600 ounces, of which it awarded the 470,000 ounces, and also accepted bids totaling 80,000 ounces.

China Nears Steel Target

HONG KONG, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ) — China's production of steel, iron and steel products by the end of October reached more than 95 percent of the 1978 total target, Hong Kong Communist newspapers reported today. The papers, quoting a Radio Peking broadcast, said the target could be reached by mid-November.

ITT Asks Court To Extend Seal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP) — International Telephone & Telegraph yesterday tried a new legal maneuver to head off publication of a government suit that is expected to name some foreign recipients of alleged bribes paid by the company.

ITT asked U.S. District Court Judge George Hart Jr., who has under seal the suit filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, to extend the seal until the company can again seek a Supreme Court hearing. The high court has turned down ITT once already.

The SEC can be expected to oppose ITT's latest request. But if Judge Hart agrees to extend the seal, then ITT can seek a new Supreme Court hearing on the SEC's allegations before the suit is made public.

Brazil to Float Issue

In Zurich, it was reported that Brazil will float a 100-million-franc, 4.25-percent, 10-year bond issue at 99.5 percent here from Nov. 8 to 15, Union Bank of Switzerland said today.

In London, Mexico's Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Publicos is believed to be close to mandating five banks to raise a $500-million, 8-year loan at ¾ percent above London interbank offered rates. The banks, expected to receive the mandate within a few days, are Bank of Nova Scotia, Lloyds Bank International, Manufacturers Hanover, Swiss Bank Corp. and Tokai Bank.

In Mexico City, Financiera Nacional Azucarera, the government's sugar industry development bank, arranged to borrow $225 million from a group of 19 banks headed by Citicorp International Bank. Banks participating are from the United States, Canada, Japan, Western Europe, Saudi Arabia and Mexico. The loan, for a seven-year period at an undisclosed interest rate, will be used to help finance development and expansion of Mexico's sugar industry.

NYSE Prices Soar; Dow One-Day High

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (Reuters) — Tough measures to support the dollar pulled the New York Stock Exchange out of one of its steepest slides and produced a record gain in heavy trading today.

The Dow Jones industrial average posted its biggest one-day advance ever, gaining more than 35.34 points to 827.79. The previous one-day record advance was on Aug. 16, 1971, shortly after the Nixon administration announced drastic economy measures, including a wage and price freeze.

Advances outdistanced declines 1,495 to 212 and volume rose to 50.45 million shares from yesterday's 42.88 million.

Analysts said the moves to bolster the dollar seem to be an effort to telescope what would have happened over several months into a few weeks and they predicted a peak in interest rates is now being approached.

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields said the measures "court a recession." But the White House said there was no reason to believe the support policies would cause a recession.

The Commerce Department said construction spending rose 0.2 percent in September to a seasonally adjusted $207-billion annual rate. The increase followed a decrease in August of 0.9 percent to an upward revised $206.5 billion rate.

The department also said new orders received by the nation's factories rose 0.3 percent to $131.4 billion in September, a considerable slowdown from the robust 6.2-percent gain in August.

Big Board gains in individual issues were spectacular. IBM jumped 15⅛ to 276¼, ex-dividend, Du Pont 7⅞ to 127⅞, Teledyne 6⅝ to 90⅝, Digital Equipment 4⅜ to 49¾ and Data Terminal Systems 7½ to 35⅜.

A few issues, particularly gold shares, moved lower, Dome Mines lost 3⅜ to 71⅛, Homestake Mining 2½ to 33¼ and ASA Ltd. 2⅜ to 25⅜.

Even utilities, which stand to suffer from higher interest rates, were mostly higher. American Electric Power tacked on ⅛ to 21½, General Public Utilities ½ to 17⅛ and Southern Co. ½ to 14½. Consolidated Edison was unchanged at 22¼, ex-dividend, but Atlantic City Electric slipped ⅜ to 19⅜.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also advanced in brisk trading, with the market-value index up 6.67 points to 143.42.

In Chicago, wheat and oats were irregularly lower, corn lower and soybeans substantially lower at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was off 1¾ to 4¼ cents; corn off 1¼ to 2½; oats off 1¼ to 5¼ and soybeans off 15 to 17¾ cents.

Fed Hints At Rate Rise

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (IHT) — The Federal Reserve Bank entered the government securities market today to supply reserves through overnight repurchase agreements as federal funds were trading at 10 percent, dealers said today, indicating a possible rise in its target rate for the key instrument.

Fed funds opened at 9 9/16 percent and have traded as high as 10¼ percent. Early quotes showed bill yields as much as 10 basis points higher.

Dealers said this could be an indication that the Fed may have raised its target rate to 9¾ percent or possibly higher. Although this is bank settlement day, when funds frequently fluctuate widely, they said this is probably the case in light of the Fed's boost of the discount rate to a record 9½ percent as part of President Carter's dollar defense measures. Fed funds closed at 9¾ percent.

Meanwhile, prime lending rates were on the rise with other major banks following Chase Manhattan's move yesterday to raise the rate to 10½ percent. Among those following suit were Bank of America, Chemical, Manufacturers Hanover, Marine Midland, First Pennsylvania, Banker's Trust and Continental Illinois.

A Chase Manhattan spokesman confirmed that the bank had raised its broker loan rate to 10½ percent from 10¼ percent. The boost in the broker loan rate, which is very sensitive to money market conditions, could signal a further increase in the prime rate to the 10¾-percent level over the near term, according to market analysts.

Separately, bonds staged a strong morning rally as the market reacted positively to the president's plan. As trading progressed, gains became even greater with some four-year notes up over three basis points. Longer-term bonds were up over two basis points, dealers said.

Treasury issues, perhaps the most news sensitive of all securities, rebounded after a sharp decline to their price peaks set immediately after federal officials disclosed the new measures. Gains ranged from about 9/32 point among shorter-maturity issues to two points among the lengthiest issues in afternoon trading.

Eurodollar Rates Fluctuate

TORONTO, Nov. 1 (Reuters) — Eurodollar rates fluctuated widely in hectic, nervous trading in reaction to President Carter's dollar program, dealers said. They said short-term rates increased following the rise in the discount rate and in reaction to the higher federal funds rate of around 10 pct, but the level was hard to determine since few trades were conducted.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 1

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	28⅝	ACF	2.10	6.4	8	228	33	32	32⅞	+ ⅜
23¼	15½	AMF	1.24	7.0	8	674	17⅞	16½	17⅝	+1½
14¾	8⅞	APL	1	11.	12	116	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
48¾	32⅝	ARA	1.64	4.2	9	108	39¾	37¾	39¾	+1
31⅝	19	ASA	1	4.0		2121	26⅝	23¼	25	—3¼
14⅝	9⅛	ATO	.48	4.7	5	250	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.6	14	3146	33	32	32¾	+1
23⅝	11⅛	AcmeC	1	5.6	7	29	18½	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	AdmDg	.04	1.0	6	47	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	+ ½
13	11¼	AdaEx	1.11e	9.1		61	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
8½	3⅞	AdmMi	.20e	4.3	7	77	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅜
32⅝	12½	Addrss	.28	1.2	9	610	23½	20⅝	23½	+2½
45¾	31	AetnaLf	2.20	5.9	4	1285	37⅞	36⅞	37½	+ ¾
15	12⅛	Asuirre		.34	7		13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
26⅝	15⅞	Ahmans	1	5.1	4	37	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Aileen				150	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
31⅞	22½	AirPrd	.60	2.2	10	267	27½	25	27½	+2¾
26¾	13¾	AirbFrt	1	5.6	10	53	18	17	18	+1
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.5	14	29	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ½
18	14⅝	AloGas	1.40	9.3	6	12	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
9⅝	8½	AloP	dpf.87	10.		14	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
99½	86	AlaP	pf 9	10.		z330	88	87¾	87¾	— ¼
22¼	13¼	Alaskin	.46	4.6	13	236	14⅝	13½	14⅝	+ ¾
40	15⅝	Albany	1	3.7	8	181	27	24⅝	27	+2¾
9⅞	6½	Alberto	.36	5.3	10	74	7¼	6⅝	7	+ ¼
46¾	24⅞	Albertsn	.96	2.7	9	159	35⅞	34½	35	+ ⅛
37	21¼	AlcanA	2	5.9	5	x456	34	32¾	34	+1⅛
31⅝	20¼	AlcoStd	1.16	4.9	5	75	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40	7.0	6	132	6	5½	5¾	+ ¼
26	13¾	AlloCo	.80c	3.8	8	139	20⅞	19¼	20⅞	+1⅜
15	3⅝	AllesAir			3	1182	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+1½
29¼	18	Allis pf	1.87	8.5		33	22	20¾	22	+2¼
20¼	13¾	AllsLd	1.28	8.2	7	117	15⅝	14¼	15⅝	+1⅜
38⅝	33½	AllsL pf	3	9.0		26	33¼	d32⅞	33¼	— ¼
23⅞	20⅛	AllsL pr2.19		10.		184	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	16½	AllgPw	1.72	10.	9	393	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
19⅝	13¼	AllenGp	1	6.8	6	115	15	14	14⅝	
35	20⅝	Allengen	.50	2.0	13	248	26	24	25⅝	+1⅜
45⅝	30⅝	AlldCh	2	6.3	7	766	32⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+1¼
15½	9⅞	AlldMnt	.80	7.4	7	52	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	12¼	AlldPd	.60	4.3	25	52	14	13⅞	14	
28	18⅝	AlldStr	1.40	6.1	6	59	23⅝	22⅞	23	+ ¼
3	2	AlldSup				112	2½	2	2½	+ ¼
38⅝	22⅛	AllisCh	1.50	5.0	5	299	30	28⅝	29⅝	+1½
16⅞	8⅞	AllrAp	.60b	4.8	9	24	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72e	4.5	5	151	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
52	38½	Alcoa	2	4.3	6	1135	47	46⅛	46⅞	+1⅜
26	16¼	AmISua	1	6.2	16	9	16½	16¼	16¼	
53⅛	31	Amax	2.20	4.9	26	391	44¾	44	44⅞	+ ⅜
49½	38	Amax pf	3	6.7		162	45	44¼	45	+1¼
20⅛	12⅝	Amcord	1	6.2	6	94	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ¼
26⅝	16¼	Amrce	1.20	7.0	5	18	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
33¼	22½	AHess	1b	3.9	9	1072	26¼	24⅝	25¾	+2½
73	52⅞	AHes pf	3.50	6.1		49	58½	56½	57	
19⅝	8¾	AmAir	.40	2.9	4	1548	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+1¼
9⅛	2⅞	AmAir	wt			1117	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅜
23⅝	20⅛	AAir pf	2.18	11.		56	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
20½	14	ABaker	1.20b	8.4	6	51	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ¼
53	39⅝	ABrnds	3.50	6.9	7	254	50½	48⅛	50⅛	+2⅝
25½	22⅛	ABrd	pf1.70	7.1		23	24	22¾	24	+1¼
43¼	33⅞	ABdcst	1.20	3.2	8	802	37½	35¾	37½	+2¼
20½	12⅛	ABkIM	.60	4.1	7	29	14⅝	14	14½	+ ½
43⅝	34⅝	AmCon	2.70	7.5	6	87	36⅛	35⅝	36	
23¾	26¾	ACon	pf1.75	8.2		99	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	ACentry				46	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ¼
45⅛	16½	ACredt	1.30	3.2	10	80	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ½
32⅝	22⅝	ACyan	1.50	5.8	8	483	26⅛	24¾	26	+1½
13¾	8	AmDist			36	8⅝	8½	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
36	24¼	ADT	1.08	4.2	10	91	25¾	25¼	25¾	+1⅝
11⅝	6½	ADuoVt				44	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	14⅛	ADul	pf.84a	5.8		30	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
25¼	21⅛	AEPw	2.18	10.	9	693	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ¼
40⅝	30	AmExp	1.60	4.9	8	1510	32¾	31⅝	32⅝	+2
17⅝	9¼	AFamil	.60	5.5	5	464	11⅝	9⅞	11	+1⅛
9¼	4⅛	AmFnSvs			12	169	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅝
27⅛	15	AFnSy	pf			z700	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
24⅝	21	AGlBd	1.96e	9.3		50	21⅛	d20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
19	16	AGnCv	1.32	8.1		42	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	19	AGnIns	.90b	3.7	4	308	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+2¼
36¼	25¼	AGin	pf1.80	5.6		28	32¼	32	32	— ⅝
13	8½	AHertfLf	.40	4.0	7	24	10	10	10	
23½	12	AmHoist	1	7.1	6	209	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ¼
32¾	26¼	AHome	1.40	4.9	13	2059	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	+1⅝
32⅝	22⅝	AmHosp	.68	2.4	12	413	28½	27⅝	28½	+1⅝
13⅝	4⅝	AmInvst	.30	2.4	24	130	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅜
31⅝	15¼	AMI	.60b	2.9	8	870	21	18½	20⅝	+2¼
7⅛	3⅝	AmMotrs			45	3576	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅜
47½	38⅝	ANotR	3	7.8	6	302	40⅛	d38¼	38½	— 1
18⅞	10¼	AShip	.80	7.0	5	40	11⅝	11	11½	+ ½
53¼	31	AStand	2.40	5.5	6	820	43⅝	41¾	43½	+1⅝
9⅝	6¼	ASterl	.32	4.7	9	185	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	27½	AmStrs	2.24	7.2	5	34	31½	30⅛	31¼	+1
64⅝	56⅞	ATT	4.60	7.5	8	2571	61⅝	60½	61⅝	+1¼
67¼	59⅝	ATT pf	4	6.2		18	64¼	63½	64¼	+1¼
50½	45	ATT pf	3.64	8.0		5	45½	45⅛	45½	+ ¼
51½	45¾	ATT pf	3.74	8.1		60	46⅝	46¼	46¼	
14	10⅞	AWatWk	.84	7.7	5	18	11	10⅞	10⅞	
23¼	15	Ameron	1	5.9	6	22	17¼	16¾	17	+ ¼
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40	3.7	5	35	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
37⅝	27¼	Ametek	1.60	5.3	8	205	30	27½	30	+2⅝
20⅝	14	Amfac	1	5.8	6	139	17½	16¾	17¼	+1
24⅛	12¼	AMIC	.20	1.0	8	727	19½	17½	19½	+2⅝
40	24	AMPInc	.60	1.8	13	622	33¼	31⅝	33¼	+1⅛
16½	9⅞	Ampco	.60	4.3	7	11	14¼	13¾	14	+ ¼
19⅝	8⅝	Ampex			10	947	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+1
6⅝	1⅝	AmrepCp				46	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
21	14⅝	Amstar	1.35	9.0	10	64	15	14¾	15	— ⅛
8¼	7⅛	Amst pf	.68	9.5		8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
45	29¼	Amsted	1.48	4.2	8	274	36	34¾	34⅞	— ⅜
31⅝	25⅛	AnchrH	1.68	6.0	5	66	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅜
26	19⅝	AndClay	1	4.9	7	24	20½	20	20½	+ ½

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.20	5.1	7	233	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅜
13¼	6⅝	Anixter	.32	3.5	8	59	9⅝	8¾	9⅛	+ ½
18⅝	7⅝	AnsulCo	.52t	3.5	9	91	15	13⅞	15	+1⅜
26½	13½	Apache	.50	2.9	9	532	17¼	16¼	17¼	+ ⅜
92	79	AgPw	pf8.12	9.7		z100	83½	83½	83½	+3½
22½	8¾	ApldDig			9	1319	10⅝	9½	10½	+1⅝
49⅝	20¼	ApldDig	pf1	4.2		34	24	23	24	+3
11	2¼	ApptMg			9	330	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+1½
26⅞	15	ArcoNaN	.96	4.9	6	116	19⅝	17⅞	19⅝	+1¼
21⅞	13	ArchrD	.20b	1.5	8	229	14½	13½	13¾	
11¾	5	ArcticEnt			6	107	7⅝	7	7¼	+ ⅜
7½	4¼	Aristar			9	1153	u 7¼	6⅝	7½	+1⅞
21⅝	18¼	ArizPS	1.88	9.5	6	179	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
115	108	ArizPpf	10.70	9.8		z150	109¼	109⅛	109⅛	— ⅞
18½	9	ArkBst	.40	4.6	6	36	13¼	12½	13	+ ⅜
36⅝	26⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	7.5	7	293	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅜
5¼	2½	ArlenRty				688	3½	2¾	3½	+ ¾
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36	7.2	5	456	19	18¼	19	+ ⅜
30½	26¼	Arm pf	2.10	7.8		2	27	27	27	
21⅝	14¼	ArmstCk	1	5.9	8	213	17⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20	5.5	4	69	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	16¼	AroCorp	1	5.8	9	15	17¼	16¼	17¼	+1
23⅝	12	Arvin	1	7.0	4	248	14¼	13	14¼	+1⅜
37	23⅛	Arvin pf	2	8.2		17	24½	23⅝	24½	+1⅜
20⅝	12⅛	Asarco	.40	2.8		x411	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
46⅞	27	AshOil	2	4.7	8	273	42¼	40⅝	42¼	+1⅜
28⅞	18	AsdDG	1.50	8.2	7	92	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
20	12⅝	Athlone	1	6.1	5	82	16⅝	15½	16⅝	+ ⅜
23⅞	19⅝	AtCyEl	1.74	8.9	10	65	20⅛	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
57⅝	43⅛	AtlRich	2.40	4.8	9	1459	53⅝	51⅛	53¼	+3½
193	151½	AtlRc	pf 3	1.7		3	188	173½	180	+10
52	44	AtlRc	pf3.75	8.3		z60	45	45	45	+1
68½	51⅝	AtlRc	pf2.80	4.4		17	63	62	63	+3
18	9½	AtlasCp				99	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
36⅝	23	AutoDta	.52	1.7	16	1037	31⅝	30	30⅝	
35	12⅝	AvcoCp	1	4.3	2	2230	23⅝	21¾	23⅝	+2¼
70	41	Avco	pf 3.20	6.4		10	50	49	50	+4
87½	46	Avco	pf 4.20	7.2		46	60	56	58¼	+4¾
19½	12¼	Avery	.52	3.5	9	118	15	14⅝	14¾	+ ½
23⅝	13⅝	Avnet	.70	4.4	6	669	16¼	15¼	16	+1¼
108¼	80	Avnet	pf2.50	3.3		1	76¼	d76¼	76¼	—3¼
63	43⅝	Avon	2.60	4.6	15	1298	56⅝	54⅝	56	+2¾
		— B—B—B —								
3	1½	BT Mtg				22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5	Bache	.40a	4.9	12	27	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+1
35⅝	23⅛	Bakrint	.44	1.5	12	326	30⅛	27¾	30⅛	+2⅝
34⅝	12⅝	Baldwin	1	5.3	5	80	19⅛	18¼	18¾	+ ⅞
36⅞	24¼	BldU	pf 2.06	7.1		29	29¼	28⅝	29	+ ¼
28⅝	18⅝	BallCp	1.20	5.4	6	28	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅝
71⅝	15⅝	BallyMf	.10		2	18	44¾	40⅝	40⅝	+4⅝
28½	23⅞	BallEg	2.28	9.3	7	194	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
58½	48½	Balt	pfB4.50	9.0		z440	50	49	50	
26¼	17⅛	BanCal	.72	3.7	5	16	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ½
16⅝	10⅝	Bandag	.50	3.7	8	62	13⅝	13⅝	13½	+ ⅝
31¼	17⅝	BangPnt	.60	2.9	5	225	21	19⅝	20½	+2
31½	19⅝	BanP	pf1.25	6.2		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
42½	25	BanP	pf 2	7.5		3	26¾	26	26¾	+1
38	29½	BnkNY	2.44a	6.2	5	117	33	31⅞	32¾	+ ⅜
17⅝	13	BkofVa	1.04	7.1	5	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	20⅝	BnkAm	1.10	4.3	8	653	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	+1⅜
40	33¾	BankTr	3	8.7	6	257	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+ ¼
29¼	26½	BkTr	pf2.50	9.2		4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ¼
21⅝	8⅝	Banner	.12	1.2	13	182	10⅝	9	10⅛	+1¼
29½	21¼	Barber	1.40	7.4	8	21	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ½
18⅝	11⅞	BardCR	.32	2.4	11	264	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+1
28	16½	BarnsGp	1	4.3	7	9	23¼	23¼	23¼	
30¼	12⅝	BarrWr	.72	3.2	8	54	22⅝	21	22⅝	+1⅜
35	19	BaslcIn	1.20	4.4	9	60	27⅛	25	27⅛	+2
65⅝	33	BatesMf	.80	1.4	39	88	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.40	4.0	7	585	36	34⅝	35	+1¼
49¾	32⅝	BaxTrv	.40	1.0	15	903	39½	38⅝	38⅝	+1
5⅝	2	BayCoIP				35	5⅝	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	19⅝	BaySTG	1.96	9.9	7	10	19⅝	d19½	19⅝	
10	7⅝	BayKCig	.48	5.1	7	155	9⅝	9½	9½	
33¾	24⅛	BearStns	.80	3.0	9	22	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.08	4.4	10	610	24⅝	24⅛	24¾	+ ¼
51⅝	49⅝	BeatF	pf3.38	6.6		31	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
47	27⅝	Beckm	.56	1.4	14	222	40½	38½	40	+1⅞
41	29	BechD	.72	2.2	12	432	32½	31¼	32¼	+1⅝
31½	20	Beech	.80b	3.3	8	277	25⅛	23	24½	+1½
6¼	3¼	Beker				327	3⅞	3¼	3¼	— ¼
40¼	27	BelcoP	1	3.0	5	296	33¾	32	33¾	+1⅝
25½	19⅛	Belden	1.44	7.1	5	25	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ¼
8¼	5¼	BeldnH	.36b	5.2	7	27	7	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
23¾	13⅝	BellHow	.96	5.6	7	85	17	16⅝	17	+ ½
9⅛	4⅝	BellInd	.12a	1.9	5	165	6⅝	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
53⅝	47⅛	BellCd	4.20	8.1	8	11	52½	52	52½	— ⅛
24⅝	18⅛	Bemis	1.40	7.0	6	68	20½	20	20⅛	
43⅛	32⅝	Bendix	2.56	1.6	6	199	35¾	35⅛	35⅝	
28⅝	18⅞	BenfCo	1.80	8.8	6	306	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ½
53	46¾	Benef	pf4.50	9.7		z90	46¾	d46½	46½	— ¾
115½	85½	Benef	pf5.50	5.6		z50	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	BengIB			9	665	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	BerkeyP			78	242	5½	5	5⅛	+ ¾
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	9	710	26⅛	23¼	25	+2½
27¼	19⅛	BethSt	1	4.7	6	1289	21⅝	21	21½	+1⅝
40⅝	29	BigThr	.72	2.1	13	523	35⅛	32¼	34¼	+1¾
27¾	14¼	Binney	.88	4.3	9	67	20½	19	20½	+1½
26⅝	17⅛	BisFSL	1	5.4	4	26	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
21¾	14¼	BlackDr	.68	3.9	11	827	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+1¼
32	16⅝	BlairJn	1.28	5.6	5	331	23	21	23	+2
17⅞	13¼	BlissL	1	7.4	6	45	13½	13⅛	13½	
25⅝	19	BlckHR	1.36	6.5	9	516	21⅝	20⅞	21	+ ¼
25¼	18¼	BjueB	1.40	7.6	4	506	19¼	18⅝	18½	+ ¼
6⅝	4½	Blubird	.20	3.7	5	98	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	4	BobbleBr			5	208	5½	4½	4¾	+ ¼
76	25	Boeln	1.20a	1.9	12	4228	64	60⅝	64	+5½
33½	22¼	BoiseC	1.25	4.3	6	819	28¾	27⅞	28¾	+1¾
32½	25¼	Borden	1.72	6.3	7	196	27⅝	26	27½	+1½
34⅝	25⅝	BorgW	2	6.8	5	153	29½	27⅞	29½	+1¾
9⅝	2⅝	Bormans			11	139	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅝
26½	22⅛	BosEd	2.44	10.	8	137	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅝

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
97½	84	BosE	pf8.88	10.		z100	86½	86½	86½	
12⅝	11	BosE	pr1.17	10.		15	11½	11¼	11¼	
15⅝	13¾	BosE	pr1.46	10.		4	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
18⅝	7⅞	Bontff	.36	2.7	6	1207	u40¼	12⅝	13⅛	+1¼
34⅝	20¼	BrownC	.70	3.3	6	109	22	21	21½	+ ⅜
31¼	24	BrigSt	1a	3.8	10	222	26⅞	25¾	26⅛	+ ¼
46⅝	28	BrlsM	1.22	3.7	12	1243	33½	32¼	33⅝	+1⅜
46½	35½	BrlsM	pf 2	5.5		21	36½	35½	36½	+1
18⅝	13¾	BritPet	.40e	2.5	9	598	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅜
34¾	25¼	BrlcrGl	1.50	5.3	6	136	28¾	27¼	28¼	+ ⅜
21½	16⅝	BkyUG	1.90	9.8	6	32	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
23¾	8½	BwnShp	.80	4.8	5	22	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
10¾	7¼	Brown	.20	4.0	8	20	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
30	19⅝	BwnGo	1.80	7.1	6	57	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ½
16	6¾	BwnFer	.50	4.0	10	333	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+1
18½	11⅛	Brnswk	.70	5.0	6	1490	14¼	13¼	13⅝	+ ½
34¼	30¼	Brnsw	pf2.40	8.1		11	30	d29½	29⅝	— ½
29	17¼	BrushW	1.20	5.2	5	37	23⅛	22	23	+1¼
22⅝	16	BucyEr	.88	5.2	7	316	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
6¼	6	BudgC	pf.60	10.		8	6⅛	6	6	
26¼	24	BuffFo	1.60a	6.6	5	27	24⅛	d23¾	24¼	+ ¼
9⅞	5	Bulova			5	590	7⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
15	10½	Bundy	.88	8.2	5	38	11	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
22⅝	18⅛	BunkHl	1.86	9.9		15	18⅞	d18½	18½	
19¾	9½	BunkR	.50	3.9	6	497	13⅝	11	12⅝	+1¾
25½	18	BnkR	pf1.50	7.5		3	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	+ ⅜
22⅝	17	BurlInd	1.40	7.8	7	376	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80	4.7	6	288	39	37¾	38⅝	+1½
47	37	BrlNo	pf2.85	7.1		14	40	39¼	40	+1
23¾	15⅛	Burndy	.76	4.0	8	106	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
13⅝	2⅛	BrasRL	.20	5.3		507	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅜
88	58⅝	Burrsh	1.60	2.1	13	894	74⅝	71½	74⅝	+4¾
28½	12⅝	Butterin	.80	4.4	6	62	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+ ⅜
16¾	7¾	Buttes	.32e		14	183	9½	8⅝	9½	+1
		— C—C—C —								
64⅝	43¼	CBS	2.60	4.9	8	728	53⅝	52½	53⅝	+2⅛
45	30	CBS	pf 1	2.8		2	36	36	36	—1¼
11⅝	4¾	CCI			4	691	7	5⅝	7	+1⅜
14	7¼	CI Rty				18	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
37½	29	CIT	2.40	8.1	7	275	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
15½	4	CLC	.24	2.3	6	69	10½

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 1

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14¼	6⅛	Lehnar	.40	4.8	4	172	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅜
32¾	22⅝	Lenox	1.12	4.4	8	101	25½	24½	25¼	+ ¾
10¼	6¼	LesFay	.48	6.4	6	50	7⅝	7	7½	+ ½
19⅝	10⅝	LevFdC				43	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¾
14¾	13⅞	LevFin	.75a	5.5		2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
38⅝	26⅝	LeviStr	1.60	4.8	5	1108	33¾	32	33	+1⅛
27⅞	17⅝	LevitzF	.50	2.8	5	156	19	17¾	18⅛	+ ½
29½	24	LOF	2a	8.0	5	127	25¼	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
64	55	LOF pf	4.75	8.6		4	55½	d54½	55½	
34¼	20⅝	LibrtyCp	.88	3.3	6	53	27½	26⅞	26⅞	
5⅞	2½	LibrtyLn			4	37	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅜
13¾	9½	LibtL pf1.25		13.		5	10¼	10	10	
37⅞	26	Liggett	2.50	8.0	6	85	31¼	30½	31⅛	+ ⅜
54	34⅝	LillyEli	1.80	4.0	12	598	46	44	44⅞	+1½
43	33⅜	LincNt	2.40	6.7	6	480	36	35¼	36	+ ¾
19⅝	16½	LincPl	1.76	11.		10	16⅝	d16⅛	16¼	— ¼
8⅝	3	Lionel	.12	2.5	16	506	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅝
28½	11½	Litton	.58t	2.5		1258	23	22⅛	23	+1⅛
40⅝	16	Litt pfc pf				1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
60	36	Litton pf	3	6.0		2	50	49	50	+2
21½	19¾	Litton pf	2	9.9		3	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	12⅞	Lockhd			6	2621	21¼	18½	21¼	+2⅝
34¾	18	Loctite	.36	1.5	12	327	24⅞	24	24¼	+ ½
55¼	31⅛	Loews	1.20	3.0	4	304	40⅝	38	40¼	+3½
15½	9¼	LomFn	.80	7.7	8	286	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ½
21⅜	14½	LomM	1.78e	10.	10	42	17⅜	16⅝	17¼	+1
27⅞	17¼	LnStar	1.20	5.6	6	105	21½	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅝
19¾	17¼	LILCo	1.70	9.8	6	367	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
⅛	3-64	LILCo	rt			74	3-256	d1-256	3-256	—9-256
50¾	43	LIL pfE4.35		10.		z200	43½	43¼	43¼	—1¼
27¾	24½	LIL pfP2.43		9.3		24	26	26	26	
28	25	LIL pfO2.47		9.3		6	26½	26½	26½	
34	21¾	LongDr	.64	2.3	13	67	27¾	25¾	27¼	+2½
39¼	16½	LoralCp	.80	2.8	9	204	28⅝	26⅝	28¼	+2⅜
25⅞	19½	LaLand	1.20	5.6	8	264	21⅞	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅞
24⅛	11½	LaPac	.40b	3.1	7	500	19¼	18¼	19¼	+1¼
26	21⅜	LouvGs	2	9.1	9	109	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
19¾	9⅝	Lowenst	.10e	.7	8	140	15	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅞
48¼	32⅛	Lubrzl	1.44	3.4	11	178	42¼	41	42¼	+ ¾
18½	13	LuckyS	.84b	5.9	9	262	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
12⅝	6⅞	Ludlow	.50	5.4		146	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
19	14⅛	Lukens	.96	6.5	5	113	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	5¼	Lykes				415	8¼	7¾	7½	+ ⅜
29⅞	15½	Lyke pf	2.50	11.		80	23¼	22½	23¼	+1⅜
18⅛	6⅞	LynCSys	.40	3.3	12	77	12¼	11¾	12	+ ½
		— M—M—M —								
40	24⅝	MACOM	.40	1.3	15	182	30⅞	28¼	30⅞	+3⅜
25¾	11	MBPXL	.40b	2.3	5	160	18	15	17⅝	+2½
43¼	31⅜	MCA	1.20	3.3	8	299	37¼	34⅝	36	+1¼
12⅞	7⅜	MEI	.30	3.4	6	97	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
28⅝	12¾	MGIC	.72	3.3	8	894	21½	20¼	21½	+2½
21⅞	9¾	MacAF	.80b	5.7	6	66	14	13½	14	+ ½
14	7⅜	MacDn	.40	4.1	6	203	10⅛	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
15	6⅝	Macke	.48	5.2	6	103	9¼	8½	9¼	+ ¾
13½	8⅛	Macmill	.64	6.8	6	266	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	+ ½
45⅞	35	Macy	1.65	4.4	6	29	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ½
56	47	Macypf	4.25	9.0		z40	47	47	47	— ½
15⅝	11⅜	MdsFd	.99e	7.8		178	12⅝	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅜
14⅞	7⅝	MagicCf	.50	5.3	5	433	9⅝	8½	9½	+1¼
42⅛	27	Mallry	1.40	5.1	11	184	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ¼
32¾	22¾	MalonH	.96	3.4	11	59	28½	26⅝	28½	+2
13⅝	7	Manhln	.20b	2.1	4	75	9⅝	8¾	9⅝	+ ⅞
40½	28¼	MfrHan	2.08	5.9	6	239	35⅝	34¼	35¼	+1¼
40	26¼	MAPCO	1.30	4.4	9	908	29⅝	27½	29⅝	+1⅝
30⅝	13¾	MaratM	.40	3.8	8	679	20½	17⅝	19⅞	+2½
55¾	39⅞	MaratO	2.20	4.3	7	540	51½	50	51½	+2¾
28⅝	17½	Maremt	1	5.0	7	125	20	18⅞	20	+1½
17⅞	11⅛	MarMid	.80	5.2	9	151	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ¾
17⅞	11⅝	MarionL	.64	4.7	10	115	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+ ⅞
21½	11¼	MarkCtl	.36	3.2	13	170	12⅛	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	15	Mark pf1.20		7.9		3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
35⅝	22½	Marley	1	3.7	8	147	26¾	25⅞	26¾	+1⅛
16⅞	8⅝	Marriot	.12	1.0	10	550	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ½
68⅝	51½	MrshM	2.80	4.7	13	270	59⅞	57½	59⅞	+2⅛
35¼	16⅝	MrshF	1.24	7.1	10	373	17½	16⅝	17⅜	+ ⅞
34⅞	22⅞	MartM	1.70	6.0	6	226	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅞
14	9¼	MaryK	.48	4.8	8	174	10	9¼	10	+ ½
42⅝	24⅝	Md Cup	.49	1.4	8	97	35¼	33½	35¼	+2¼
22½	22½	Md Cup	wi			1	u22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
26	15⅝	Masco	.52	2.4	10	148	21⅜	21	21¼	+1¼
23⅝	14⅝	Masonlt	.80	4.1	7	458	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
16	11⅛	MasM	1.29e	9.7	10	33	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ½
18½	8½	MassyF				541	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	15½	MasCp	1.68	11.		18	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	10⅝	MasInc	1.04	9.7		22	10⅝	10⅜	10¾	
42⅝	22⅞	MatsuE	.39e	.9	11	32	41¼	39¼	41⅛	— ¾
13⅛	6⅝	Mattel	.15e	1.9	6	779	7⅞	7	7¾	+ ⅞
9¼	3¾	Mattel	wt			712	5	4	5	+1⅛
27¾	20¾	MayDS	1.28	5.5	6	204	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	+ ¼
26	19	MayerO	.90	4.3	12	78	21	20⅝	21	+ ½
5⅞	3⅛	MaysJW			5	23	3⅞	3½	3⅞	
32	24¼	Maytg	1.60a	6.3	10	92	25⅝	24¾	25¼	+ ¾
31½	20⅝	McDermt	1	4.2	5	953	24⅝	23⅛	23¾	+1⅛
35¾	26⅝	McDr pf2.20		7.5		89	30½	29¼	29½	+ ⅜
32⅛	28⅝	McDr pf2.60		8.8		48	30	29½	29½	+ ½
60½	43⅝	McDnld	.36	.7	13	1468	49⅝	48	49¼	+1⅝
40½	19⅝	McDonD	.60	2.1	7	1227	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	+2⅛
30⅝	18⅛	McDonh	1.20	4.9	5	4	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅝
30⅛	23⅛	McGEd	1.80	6.9	7	273	26¼	25⅝	26	
26¼	16⅝	McGrH	1	4.5	9	243	22⅝	21½	22¼	+ ⅞
26½	17⅛	McIntyr	.50l			z800	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¾
32½	14⅛	McKee	1	3.3	15	207	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ½
22⅜	14½	McLean	.64	4.1	6	32	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
13	8⅝	McLout				233	9⅛	d 8⅝	9	+ ¼
15¾	10⅝	McNeil	.80	7.1	6	36	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅜
33⅞	16⅝	Mead	1.60	6.3	5	1204	25¼	23¾	25¼	+2⅛
87⅛	44½	Mea pfB2.80		4.3		1	65	65	65	+4
39⅝	16½	Measrx	.40	1.4	12	183	30¼	28½	29½	+1⅜
24¼	11¼	Mednco	.40	2.5	8	205	15⅝	13⅞	15⅝	+2¼
40⅞	16⅝	Medtrn	.48	1.6	12	317	30	28	29⅞	+2⅛
48¼	31⅛	Medusa	2	5.2	7	13	38¾	38	38⅝	+ ¾
33⅞	24¼	Melville	1.16	4.1	9	353	28½	26¾	28⅝	+2⅛
60⅝	24	Memorex			6	2509	33¼	29⅝	32¼	+4⅝
40¼	29⅞	MercStr	1	3.0	6	19	33⅝	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
32⅞	24⅝	MerTx	1.32	4.8	6	240	27¼	26½	27¼	+1¼
66⅝	47⅞	Merck	1.70	2.8	15	1115	61	58	60⅞	+4½
40⅝	22⅝	Merdith	1	3.6	6	49	28	26¼	28	+1½
24⅞	13¼	MerrLy	.88	5.1	9	1538	17½	16¼	17⅝	+2⅛
42½	26½	MesaPet	.48	1.7	10	499	29	27⅝	28½	+1
16⅝	11	Mesab	1.11e	7.5	23	58	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ¼
28⅛	19½	Mesta	.80	4.0	19	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
54⅝	20⅝	MGM	1.10b	2.7	12	1039	41¼	38½	40⅝	+4⅛
71	29	Metrm	2	4.1	8	192	48¼	44⅝	48⅛	+2⅝
25½	22¾	MhCn pf2.85		8.7		1	23½	23½	23½	
16	12⅝	MchGs	1.20	9.4	7	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
29⅝	27¼	MhWl pf2.67		10.		30	27⅛	d26¾	26¾	— ⅝
19	16⅝	MdCTel	1.40	8.2	7	66	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
27⅞	23⅝	MdCT pf2.06		9.0		7	23	d23	23	— ⅝
17⅞	14⅝	MidSUt	1.44	9.7	6	2739	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
3	1	MidIndM				20	1⅞	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
20⅝	14	MidlRo n	1	6.2	6	49	16⅝	15⅛	16⅛	+ ¾
30½	16¼	MillerW	.60	2.6	11	156	23⅝	23	23	+ ½
24⅞	10¼	MillBrd	.72	3.7	7	178	19⅝	18	19⅝	+1
16⅝	9⅝	MilRoy	.25	1.9	9	20	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
23½	19¼	MinnGs	1.84	9.3	5	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
66	43	MMM	2	3.3	13	2524	59⅞	58⅝	59⅞	+2⅜
22	18⅝	MinPL	1.84	9.7	9	54	18⅞	d18	18⅞	+ ¼
15½	10⅜	MirroAl	.96	8.9	9	9	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	20⅛	Misnins	.68	3.1	6	273	21⅞	21	21⅞	+1⅝
59½	40½	MPacC	2.60	4.9	6	343	53	52⅝	53	+2⅝
17½	11¼	MoPSv	1b	8.2	12	17	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
27¼	23⅛	MoPS pf2.44		10.		1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
72⅝	58⅛	Mobil	4.60	6.9	6	1153	67¼	66⅛	67	+2⅜
4⅝	1⅞	MobileH			12	51	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	MdMer	.16	1.1	8	623	14¼	13½	14¼	+1⅛
15¼	10⅝	Mohasco	.90	8.0	6	100	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
14⅝	5	MohkDta			10	1945	8½	7⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
24⅞	16	MohkR	1.20	7.4	4	47	16⅛	d15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	20⅛	Monrh	1.60	6.6	4	4	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
26⅞	13	Monogr	.52	2.5	6	184	21¼	19	21	+2¼
60¼	44⅛	Monsan	3.20	6.2	7	552	52½	51	52	+1⅜
18¼	15⅜	MntDU	1.30	7.6	6	54	17⅜	16⅞	17	+ ½
24½	20¼	MonPw	1.92	9.0	7	95	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ½
23	19¼	MonSt	1.80a	9.2		31	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ¼
11⅛	8¼	MONY	.92e	11.	10	72	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
39¾	25⅛	MooreM	1	3.3	7	246	30⅝	29	30¼	+1⅜
52	39⅝	Morgan	2.20	4.7	8	314	47¼	46⅝	47	+1
30	19½	MorKnu	1	4.8	4	112	21½	20⅝	21	+ ⅞
20⅛	13	MorseSh	.56	3.9	6	182	14½	13⅞	14½	+ ⅞
8⅝	4⅝	MtgTrAm			6	101	6¼	5⅝	6	+ ½
34⅝	23⅛	MorNor	1.28	4.3	10	81	30¼	29⅝	30	+1⅛
54⅝	33⅝	Motrola	1	2.3	11	786	44⅝	43	44	+1⅞
40½	27	MtFuel	2.20	7.2	9	337	30⅝	30	30⅝	+1
28	25	MtSTel	2.08	8.1	8	51	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
13½	5¼	Munford	.20i			124	7½	6¾	6⅞	+ ½
8	4	Muntd pf.40		8.4		33	5	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
20⅞	14⅝	Munsng	1.20	7.9	6	12	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¾
19⅛	12⅛	MurphC	1.28	9.8	9	48	13	12⅝	13	+ ½
57½	29⅛	MurpOil	.80	1.8	14	330	45¼	43¼	45¼	+2⅛
25½	15⅛	MurryO	1	6.3	5	13	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ½
16¼	13½	MutOm	1.32	9.5		24	13⅝	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	7½	MyersL	.40	3.7	8	118	10⅞	9⅝	10⅞	+1¼
		— N—N—N —								
22⅞	14	NCH	.56	3.7	9	86	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
67⅞	36¾	NCR	1	1.6	10	2143	60⅞	58½	60¾	+3¼
25¼	15⅝	NLInd	1.20	6.3	8	379	19¼	18¼	19	+ ⅞
27⅞	20¼	NLT	1	4.7	6	148	21⅜	20⅜	21⅜	+1
8⅞	5	NVF	1.27t	20.	4	304	6½	5⅞	6½	+ ⅜
28½	23⅛	Nabisco	1.50	5.7	9	110	26⅝	25⅝	26¼	+ ¾
32¾	24⅝	Nalco	1.24	4.8	11	342	27½	26	26	
23⅝	12¾	Narco	.68	4.9	7	88	14⅝	13½	13¾	+ ¼
38	17¼	Nashua	1.30	5.1	5	278	25½	23⅝	25½	+1¾
40¼	10⅝	NatAirl	.50	1.8	17	997	28¼	26¼	28¼	+2⅛
33	17¾	NAvio	.77e	3.0		453	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞	+1⅜
22⅝	12⅛	NatCan	.64	4.1	9	111	15⅝	14⅝	15½	+1
39½	24½	NCan pf1.50		5.8		8	27	26	26	+ ½
18⅝	9½	NtCityL	.40	5.6	269	51	10⅝	10½	10¾	+ ½
31¾	24½	NtDetr	1.68	5.8	5	65	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅝
23½	18	NatDist	1.70	8.7	6	156	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
22¼	20⅝	NDist pr1.85		8.8		75	21	20¾	21	— ½
28	23⅝	NatFG	2.38	9.5	6	33	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
26½	24⅝	NFG pf	2.30	9.2		5	25	25	25	— ½
22⅝	13⅞	NatGyp	1.32	7.5	5	201	17½	16⅝	17½	+ ½
4⅝	2½	NatHom			24	161	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
27	15⅝	NMdCr	.56	2.8	12	455	20	19¼	19¼	+2
37⅛	15	NMedE	.75	3.7	9	653	20⅞	19⅝	20⅛	+1⅝
20⅞	11⅛	NMineSv	.56	4.2	17	59	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+1
38½	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	8.6	6	134	17½	17	17½	+ ½
33¼	15⅝	NtSemic			12	2046	23	20	23	+3¼
17⅞	12⅝	NSvcInd	.92	6.5	6	19	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅝
23⅞	14½	NStand	1.16	7.5	5	62	15½	15	15½	+ ½
35⅝	28⅝	NatlStl	2.50	8.2	6	100	30½	30	30½	+ ⅝
6¼	3⅝	NatTea			6	8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
52⅞	31⅞	Natom	1.80	4.4	5	490	40¾	38⅝	40¾	+4⅛
35	23⅛	Natm pf1.60		5.7		63	28⅝	27⅝	28	+1
27½	12½	Neptune	.54	2.7	13	99	20	19⅝	20	
24½	20¼	NevPw	2	9.1	7	113	22	21⅝	22	+1
18⅞	16	NevP pf1.60		10.		z460	16	16	16	— ⅛
24½	22½	NevP pf2.30		10.		z680	22⅞	d22¼	22¼	— ⅝
22¼	19¾	NevP pf1.95		10.		4	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
24⅝	21	NEngEl	2.10	9.6	7	165	22⅛	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	15⅛	NEnGE	1.52	9.7	7	26	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
108	99¾	NEG pf	9.80	9.9		z100	99	d99	99	— ½
46	27	NENucl	.40	1.3	15	357	31⅝	28¾	31⅝	+3⅞
30½	27⅞	NEnP pf2.76		9.7		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
36⅝	31⅛	NEngT	2.88	9.0	7	32	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	+ ¾
19½	16⅝	NYSEG	1.68	9.8	7	320	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
25½	22¼	NYS pf	2.12	9.2		2	23	23	23	— ¼
30	16¾	Newhall	.66	3.0	9	6	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ¾
24¼	15½	Newmt	.80	3.9	28	266	21¼	20	20⅝	+ ⅝
79	66	Newl pf4.50		6.6		1	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
12⅞	5⅝	Newprk			8	234	9¼	8⅝	9	+ ⅝
16⅝	13⅝	NiaMP	1.44	10.	8	807	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
44½	38⅝	NiaMpf	3.90	9.9		z250	39½	39¼	39¼	— ¼
60⅜	51	NiaMpf	5.25	10.		z100	51½	51½	51½	
112	102	NiMpf	10.60	10.		z100	105	104	104	—1¼
12¼	9¼	NiagSh	1e	10.		60	10¼	10	10	
32	26⅝	Nicor	2.40	8.8	5	64	27⅛	d26½	27⅛	+ ½
28¼	20⅝	NorfWn	1.84	8.4	7	623	22⅝	21⅝	22	+1¼
26⅞	19¾	Norlin	1.60	8.2	4	61	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
27	19⅝	Norris	1.24	5.5	6	104	23	22¼	22¾	+ ⅝
24⅞	16⅝	NACoal	.56	3.0	9	20	18½	17½	18½	+ ¾
5⅛	3	NoAMtg				140	3½	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅜
34¾	24⅝	NoAPhl	1.50	5.9	5	306	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅝
11⅞	4	NoCAir	.16	2.1	6	417	7¾	6¾	7⅝	+ ⅞
7½	15-16	NoCAir	wt			536	3⅜	2⅞	3⅜	+ ⅞
11½	9½	NoestUt	1.02	11.	9	352	9¾	9½	9⅝	
16¾	10	NCalSL	.50	4.0	4	25	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+1
19¼	15⅝	NIndPS	1.50	9.5	9	277	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼
41⅞	34	NorNGs	2.60	7.4	6	166	36½	35	35½	+ ¾
29¼	23⅝	NoStPw	2.16	9.1	7	174	24¼	23½	23⅝	
52¼	46½	NSPw pf4.16		8.6		z900	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
117	108⅞	NSP pf10.36		9.2		z400	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
107¼	95⅝	NSPw pf8.80		8.8		z140	100	100	100	—1
34½	22½	NorTel	.72	2.3	10	96	31⅜	30	31⅜	+1⅝
6⅝	3½	Nthgate				98	5⅝	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅝
49⅞	18⅝	Nortrp	1.60	4.7	6	944	33⅞	31	33⅞	+2⅞
37⅛	19⅝	NwstAirl	.75	2.9	8	1062	26⅜	24⅞	25⅞	+1¾
28¾	21⅛	NwtBcp	1.16	4.5	7	257	26½	25½	25½	
38⅝	25½	NwtEnr	2.40	8.7	6	116	27½	26½	27½	+1
37⅞	26½	NwEn cf2.40		9.0	6	3	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	
35	23	NwtInd	1.75	6.3	6	878	27⅞	25½	27⅞	+2⅜
46½	25⅛	NwtInd	wt			25	33½	31½	33½	+1¾
12⅝	10⅛	NwMLf	1e	9.8	10	82	10½	10⅛	10¼	
38¾	23⅞	NwStW	1.40	4.8	7	20	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ½
56¼	33⅝	Norton	2	4.0	8	42	50¼	49	49⅞	+ ⅞
21⅜	15⅞	NorSim	.92b	5.5	7	783	17¼	16½	16⅞	+ ¾
48	37	NortS pf1.60		4.2		1	38	38	38	+1
33	25½	Nucor	.36	1.3	6	193	27½	25¾	26⅝	+ ⅝
		— O—O—O —								
20⅞	14¾	OKC	1.20	6.3	10	307	19¼	17¼	19	+1½
36⅝	11⅞	OakInd	.50	2.0	16	632	25⅞	21¾	25⅛	+3⅜
20	14¾	OakiteP	1.20	7.2	9	4	17	16¾	16¾	— ½
26⅝	15½	OcciPet	1.25	7.7	29	3014	16½	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
13⅛	4⅛	OcciPet	wt			784	5	4½	5	+ ⅞
42⅝	26¾	OcciP pf2.16		8.1		2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
84⅞	50	OcciP pf3.60		6.8		13	54	50⅞	52¾	+2½
82½	48⅝	OcciP pf	4	7.8		14	51⅝	50⅝	51	+1
27⅜	22⅝	OcciP pf2.50		11.		79	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ¾
24⅞	19½	OcciP pf2.12		10.		19	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ¾
24⅞	21⅞	OcciP pf2.30		11.		25	21¾	d21¼	21¾	+ ⅜
35¼	21⅜	Ogden	1.80	6.1	5	111	29⅞	29⅝	29½	+ ½
53	33	Ogdn pf1.87		4.2		5	45½	45	45	
20½	15½	OhioEd	1.76	11.	13	364	17	16⅛	16¾	+ ⅝
46	39	OhEd pf3.90		9.5		z200	41	39¾	41	+1¼
55	45½	OhEd pf4.56		9.9		z220	46	46	46	
96¾	96	OhEd pf9.12		9.6		258	95	d95	95	—1
99½	86	OhEd pf8.64		9.6		z1030	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅜
113¾	104	OhE pf10.48		10.		z110	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¾
114	105	OhE pf10.76		10.		z60	105⅛	105	105	
131	118	OhP pfA	14	12.		z270	121½	120¼	121½	+ ¼
131	117	OhP pfF	14	12.		z100	120½	120½	120½	+ ¼
18⅝	16⅛	OkloGE	1.54	9.4	8	405	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
11	9	OkIGE pf.80		8.9		z100	9	9	9	
24⅝	18	OklaNG	1.60	7.7	5	139	20¾	19⅝	20¾	+1⅛
25¾	13⅜	Olin	.88	4.0	9	x784	21⅜	21	21⅜	— ½
62⅜	23½	Olinkrft	1.20	2.0	15	347	61½	61⅜	61½	+ ¼
36⅛	18	Omark	1.12	4.2	5	84	26⅜	25¼	26⅝	+1⅜
23½	15½	Oneida	.84	4.6	6	88	18½	16½	18⅛	+1⅜
11¼	9½	Opelika	.84	8.6	11	8	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	14⅛	OranRk	1.44	10.	4	30	14⅝	d14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Orange	.20	3.4	17	224	6⅛	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
23½	15⅞	OutMar	1.40	7.6	8	87	18⅞	17	18⅞	+1⅜
33⅞	18¼	OutletCo	1	4.3	6	96	23⅞	21⅝	23⅞	+1⅜
18½	10⅝	OverhDr	.70	5.2	5	43	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
26⅛	17½	OvrnTr	1.10	5.6	5	69	20¼	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
29	20⅝	OverSh	.40b	1.7	5	107	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+1
35⅛	27⅝	OwenCg	1.20	4.1	7	796	30	28⅞	29½	+1⅝
25¼	18	OwenIll	1.16	5.9	6	628	20⅛	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
82	67	Ownll pf4.75		7.0		4	68½	67½	67½	+ ½
12⅝	8	Oxfrdln	.60	6.5	4	45	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ¾
		— P—Q —								
12⅛	8	PNBMt	.82e	9.1	11	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
31½	23¼	PPG	1.72	6.3	8	145	27⅝	26¼	27½	+1⅜
21⅞	7⅝	PSA			8	165	17⅞	16½	17⅝	+1⅜
14⅛	12½	PacAS	1.24	9.8		18	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	21⅞	PacGE	2.16	9.8	8	1005	22½	21⅞	22	— ⅛
21⅞	18⅝	PacLtg	2	9.8	7	136	20½	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
57⅝	32⅝	PacLm	2	4.4	14	336	45½	42⅝	45½	+3½
21½	18	PNwTel	1.52	8.1	7	39	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅝
41	30¼	PacPet	.92	2.6	8	260	34⅞	32	34⅞	+3
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.8	7	582	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
17⅞	15	PacTT	1.40	9.3	6	87	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
76	68½	PacTT pf	6	8.9		z490	68½	d67¼	67¼	—1¼
14¼	10¾	PacTin	.80	6.9	6	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13⅝	5⅞	PaineW	.44	5.0	4	316	8⅞	7⅝	8¾	+ ⅞
17	13	PaiW pf1.30		9.8		22	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc	1	6.0	5	328	17⅛	15⅝	16¾	+ ⅞
8¾	3⅞	Pamida	.12	2.5	9	271	4¾	4⅛	4¾	+ ⅝
10⅝	4½	PanAm			6	4782	7¾	7	7¾	+1
48	36⅛	PanEP	2.80	7.3	6	59	38⅝	37¼	38⅛	+1
23⅛	14⅝	Paprclf	1.14	6.7	7	x143	17⅛	15¾	17⅛	+1⅜
19⅝	11	Pargas	1.06	8.8	12	102	12¼	11¼	12	+ ¾
72	37⅝	ParkDr	.40	.7	7	412	56⅝	53½	56	+4
30⅝	20¼	ParHan	1.10	4.4	8	70	25	24¼	25	+ ⅝
29½	17¼	ParkPn	.60b	2.7	9	91	22⅜	21½	22	+ ⅝
13¼	7	PatPtl			50	539	11½	9½	11½	+2½
24½	15½	Paylsnw	.50	3.0	8	89	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
29⅞	19½	Peabdy	.24b	1.1	9	451	22⅝	21½	22⅝	+1⅛
12⅞	5½	Penao				86	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅞
4⅞	2⅝	PenDix				10	3⅝	3	3⅝	
43¼	31⅝	Penney	1.76	5.2	7	690	34	32½	33⅝	+1⅜
64	56⅝	PaCo pf4.62		8.3		2	56	d56	56	— ¾
24½	19½	PaPL	1.92	9.6	7	186	20⅛	19⅝	20	
54⅝	46½	PaPL pf4.40		9.4		z50	47	46¼	47	+ ¾
53⅝	46¼	PaPL pf4.50		9.6		z140	47½	46⅝	46⅝	
108½	100	PaPL pf9.24		8.9		z300	103¾	103½	103¾	
114	106¼	PaPL pf	11	10.		z50	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¾
128	117¾	PaPL pf	13	11.		z110	118¾	d117½	117½	—1¼
93½	82¼	PaPL pf	8	9.8		z160	82¼	d81¾	81¾	—1
42½	31¾	Penwlt	2	5.9	7	167	34¼	33	34	+ ¾
26½	21⅛	Penw pf1.40		7.5		9	21⅛	d21¼	21¼	— ⅝
33⅝	26⅝	Pennzol	2	7.0	9	363	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅝
41	34	Pennz pf1.33		3.7		1	36	36	36	
97	89½	Pennz pfB	8	8.8		z100	91	91	91	
14	7	PeopDr	.20	1.9	7	60	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ½
37⅝	31⅛	PeopGs	2.80	8.6	6	199	32⅞	31¾	32⅝	+ ¾
33⅝	23⅝	PepsiCo	1	3.7	12	1863	28	26	27⅜	+1¼
28½	17	PerkinE	.40	1.7	13	361	23⅝	22⅛	23¼	+1⅜
17¾	8⅝	Pertec			9	732	10⅞	9¼	10⅝	+1⅜
49⅝	32⅝	Petrie	1.20	3.0	13	122	40⅛	39½	39½	+ ⅜
35⅞	25½	Petrolan	1.04	3.7	7	180	28½	27⅝	28	
27	20¾	PetRs	2.47e	11.		15	22¼	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅜
24⅝	19	PetRs pf1.75		8.8		13	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ⅝
39	24⅝	Pfizer	1.20	3.5	12	1126	34¼	33⅛	34⅛	+2
27⅛	17⅝	PhelpD	.60	2.7	29	362	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
20¼	16⅝	PhilaEl	1.80	11.	10	381	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
49	42¼	PhilE pf4.30		9.9		z100	43⅝	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
49¾	43⅛	PhilE pf4.40		9.8		z50	45	45	45	+1
53⅛	46	PhilE pf4.68		9.8		z100	48	48	48	
85½	74	PhilE pf	7	9.5		z50	73½	d73½	73½	—1½
101	86	PhilE pf8.75		9.5		z230	92	91	92	+ ½
90⅝	75½	PhilE pf7.85		9.6		z80	82¼	82	82	— ¼
106¾	99	PhilE pf9.52		9.3		z20	102	102	102	—1¼
87½	75	PhilE pf7.75		10.		z190	76	75	75	—2¼
28⅝	15¾	PhilaSub	.96	4.6	7	158	21¼	20½	21	+ ¼
76⅝	55⅝	PhilMr	2.05	2.9	11	1252	70⅝	69	70⅛	+2⅝
8½	3⅝	PhilInd	.28	5.7	5	310	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅜
36⅝	26⅝	PhilPet	1.20	4.0	8	1733	30⅝	29⅛	30	+ ⅛
18	8⅝	PhilVH	.60	5.6		102	10⅞	10	10¾	+1
14½	8½	PiedAvt	.24	2.6	3	106	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅜
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56a	9.2	8	31	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
8⅛	4⅞	Pier 1	.20	3.2	4	55	6⅞	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
47⅞	33⅞	Pilsbry	1.52	3.9	9	458	39½	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅝
31½	25	Pioner	1.76	6.7	7	171	26⅝	25¼	26⅛	+1⅜
18⅝	9⅝	PionrEl	.21e	1.3	7	1	16	16	16	
29	16	PitneyB	1	4.0	8	410	25	24¼	24¾	+1¼
25⅛	19½	PittFrg	.80a	4.0	7	12	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
26	16	Pittstn	1.20	6.6	87	570	18⅞	17½	18¼	+1
10⅝	3¾	PlanRsc			9	902	6⅞	5¾	6¼	+1
23⅞	10⅝	Plantrn	.12	.7	14	217	17¾	16⅞	17¼	+1
32⅝	6	Playboy	.12	.7	26	462	16⅝	15½	16⅜	+1⅜
24¼	16⅛	Plessy	1.25e	5.9	9	4	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
31½	15	Pneumo	1	4.7	10	107	21½	19½	21½	+2
60¼	23⅝	Polaroid	1	2.0	14	3295	49¼	45¾	49¼	+4½
30½	12⅝	Pndrosa	.30	1.5	8	1274	20	18⅝	19⅞	+2⅜
36	16⅝	PopeTal	1	4.2	4	75	23⅝	22	23¼	+2
22½	13	Portec	.80b	5.4	11	84	14⅝	13¾	14¾	+ ¾
80¼	70¾	Portr pf5.50		7.0		z50	78¾	78¾	78¾	—1
20⅝	17	PortGE	1.70	9.9	9	162	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
113¾	103½	PoG pf11.50		11.		z90	104¾	103½	104¾	+1¼
29	24¼	PorG pf2.60		10.		12	25	25	25	
39¼	23⅞	Potlich	1.16	3.8	8	47	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ½
16½	13½	PotmEl	1.34	9.5	8	159	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
46½	38½	PotEl pf2.44		6.0		1	40½	40½	40½	+2
52⅝	46	PotEl pf4.50		9.1		z180	49½	48½	49½	+1
49⅝	42⅝	PotEl pf4.04		9.2		z560	44	43⅝	43⅝	
26½	13¾	Premier	.64	2.9	9	48	22½	21¾	22⅛	— ½
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm			21	916	27½	24½	27½	+4⅜
93	73⅝	ProctG	3	3.5	13	555	85¼	83	85¼	+2⅜
16¼	8	ProdRsh	.50	4.2	9	16	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅝
26¾	16⅝	Proler	.70l		13	8	20¼	20	20¼	+ ½
19	15⅝	PSvCol	1.60	9.8	10	899	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	21⅞	PSCol pf2.10		9.3		74	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ⅝
29¼	24⅝	PSInd	2.16	8.6	9	53	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅜
15	11⅞	PSIn pf	1.08	9.0		z200	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
112½	103	PSIn pf	9.44	8.9		z1000	106¼	106¼	106¼	+1¼
22½	18⅞	PSvNH	2.12	10.	7	106	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
30¼	26½	PSNH pf2.75		10.		z600	27½	27½	27½	
22½	18⅝	PSvNM	1.76	9.3	6	108	19⅛	d18⅝	18⅞	— ¾
24⅝	21½	PSvEG	2.12	9.5	8	533	22⅝	22	22¼	+ ¾
16⅞	14½	PSEG pf1.40		9.3		4	15	15	15	
51¼	43	PSEG pf4.18		9.7		z100	43	d42⅞	43	
62	53¾	PSEG pf5.05		9.1		z2800	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
26	23	PSEG pf2.17		9.3		11	23⅜	23	23¼	— ⅜
28½	25	PSEG pf2.43		9.5		2	25½	25¼	25½	
128¾	114	PSE pf12.25		11.		z200	115⅛	115	115	—1½
95⅛	83⅞	PSEG pf7.80		9.0		z6000	87⅛	86¼	87	— ⅛
93⅝	79	PSEG pf7.52		9.0		z100	84	84	84	—1⅜
89⅝	78	PSEG pf7.40		9.0		z10	82½	82½	82½	—1⅛
109¾	99⅞	PSEG pf9.62		9.2		z830	105	104	105	+1½
10⅝	4¾	Publick				192	6⅝	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅜
8⅝	3½	Pueblo			4	194	4⅞	3⅝	4⅝	+ ½
18¼	15¾	PgSPL	1.56	9.7	7	82	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
48	24	Pullmn	1.60	4.4	8	217	36⅞	35¼	36½	+1¾
20⅛	15	Purex	1.16	7.2	8	65	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	2¼	PuritnFa			5	244	3½	3	3½	+ ½
30¾	19⅞	Purolir	1.28	5.3	11	32	24½	22¾	24¼	+1¼
27⅞	20⅛	QuakO	1.20	5.4	7	133	22½	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
19⅛	13½	QuakStO	.88	5.8	11	209	15⅝	14	15⅛	+1⅛
32	18¾	Quanex	1.32	5.2	6	32	25½	25	25½	+1
12½	4⅞	Questor	.20	3.1	14	404	6⅝	5⅛	6⅝	+1¼
		— R—R—R —								
33⅞	22⅝	RCA	1.40	5.2	8	4724	27¼	26	27⅛	+3¼
45	38½	RCApf	3.50	8.6		z700	40½	39½	40½	+1
74	59¾	RCA pf	4	6.3		59	63½	61½	63½	+2
17½	9¾	RTE	.60	5.4	6	89	11⅝	10½	11⅛	+ ⅝
20	9	RLC	.52	4.0	4	281	13¼	12⅛	13⅛	+ ½
16¼	12	RalsPur	.50	4.0	9	876	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
17	3⅛	Ramad	.12e	1.3	27	4674	9¼	9	9⅜	+ ⅝
35¾	16¼	Ranco	1.04	4.2	7	54	25¼	24⅝	25	
16¾	5½	RapAm	.20e	1.5	3	657	13	11⅞	13	+1
40¾	25¼	Raybt	1.60b	5.9	5	39	27¼	26⅛	27¼	+1½
27¼	16¼	Raymndln	1	5.3	5	145	19	17⅞	19	+1½
58¾	28½	Raythn	1.20	2.5	10	770	47¼	44¾	47¼	+4⅛
32¾	19¼	ReadBat	1	4.4	7	237	22¾	21½	22⅝	+1⅛
22	14¼	RltRef	2.06e	14.	7	12	14⅝	d14⅛	14¼	
7⅜	3⅛	Redman			5	1174	5⅛	4	5⅛	+1
11⅞	7⅝	ReeceCp	.60	7.3	7	38	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ¾
28⅝	21⅞	ReevsB	1.80	7.1	5	23	25⅝	25¼	25½	
16⅝	10¾	ReichCh	.74	6.1	6	77	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
41	27⅞	ReinEl	1.50	4.4	9	151	34½	34	34¼	
37	22¼	ReinGp	1.60	4.8	4	557	33½	31½	33¼	+1½
56	36½	RelG pf	2.20	4.5		14	49½	49	49	
27¾	24⅝	RelG pf	2.60	11.		3	25	24¾	24¾	— ¾
28⅝	26¼	Relin pf2.68		10.		21	26⅛	d26	26⅛	— ¼
23½	7⅝	RepCp	.20e	1.3	4	240	15½	12¾	15¼	+3¼
30	20¾	RepFnS	1.50	6.7	4	17	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
3	1½	RepMtg				67	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
27¾	21¼	RepStl	1.60	6.8	4	95	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅞
25⅛	22	RepTex	1	4.2	7	160	24	22½	23¾	+1⅜
16⅞	9	ResvOil	.24	2.3	9	569	11	9¾	10⅝	+ ¾
26¾	19¼	RsOil pf1.75		8.8		77	20⅝	19¾	20	+ ⅝
31½	17⅝	RevcoD	.64	2.4	12	339	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+1¼
19⅛	10½	Revere			4	140	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ¾
59	37⅞	Revlon	1.30	2.6	13	1015	50¼	48¾	50	+3½
20½	11⅜	Rexham	.60	3.9	8	105	15⅛	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅝
21¼	15¼	Rexnrd	.88	5.2	6	82	17	16⅛	17	+1
65⅝	52¼	Reynln	3.80	6.6	7	464	57⅞	56¼	57⅞	+1⅛
39¾	24½	RevMtl	1.50	4.3	7	718	34⅞	33⅛	34¾	+2⅜
84	61½	RevM pf4.50		6.3		5	71	71	71	+1
25¼	14	RichCo	1.10	5.8	5	38	19	17¾	19	+1
31	19⅝	RchMer	1.06	4.6	9	122	23	21¾	23	+1½
22¼	16¾	RiegelT	1.50	8.6	5	22	17½	16¾	17½	+ ⅝
35¼	20¾	RioGran	.90	3.7	5	98	24⅞	23⅝	24⅝	+1
18⅞	12¾	RioGr pf.80		5.7		53	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ½
26	16¼	RiteAid	.42	2.1	9	301	20½	19⅛	20	+1⅜
29½	17	Robshw	1.20	6.4	7	226	18⅝	17½	18¾	+1¼
35	22⅞	Robtsn	1.70	6.8	6	10	25⅝	24⅝	25	+ ¾
12⅞	8⅛	Robins	.32	3.5	8	268	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
21½	16¾	RochG	1.44	8.7	7	148	17	d16½	16⅝	— ¼
20⅛	15	RochTl	1.44	8.4	7	85	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+ ¼
15¼	10⅝	Rockowr	1	9.2	4	61	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
38	27⅜	Rockwl	2.20	6.8	6	170	32½	31⅝	32⅜	+ ¾
93¼	69½	Rkinl pf4.75		5.9		1	80	80	80	—4
40¼	28⅛	RohmH	1.52	4.4	9	128	34½	34	34¼	+1
19⅞	5⅝	Rohrind			6	161	14	12⅝	14	+1⅜
23	14¾	Rollins	.60	3.4	9	64	18	17	17¾	+1
51	25½	Rolm			26	708	35⅞	33	35⅝	+5⅝
6¼	2½	Ronson				129	4¼	3¼	4⅛	+ ¾
30¼	22⅛	Roper	1.60	6.7	5	32	24	23	24	+1¼
21½	12½	Rorer	.76	4.7	14	569	16½	15	16⅛	+1½
24	17⅝	Rosario	.50a	2.7	11	323	19⅝	d17½	18⅝	
27¼	12¼	Rowan	.08	.5	9	1000	17½	16⅜	17½	+1⅜
20⅞	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.2	8	103	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅞
65½	54¼	RoylD	4.85e	8.0	6	771	62¾	59¾	61	—1⅜
34¼	22	Rubbrm	.76	3.0	11	29	25	24	25	+1¼
14¼	9⅝	RussTog	.88	8.3	8	65	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
23¾	15	RyanH	1	6.0	7	112	17	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	13⅛	RyderS	.60	2.6	7	883	24	21⅛	23¼	+1⅞
		— S—S—S —								
10⅝	4	SCA	.35t	4.9	12	905	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅞
23½	15⅛	SCM	1.10	5.8	5	293	18⅞	17¾	18⅞	+1½
23¾	6	SPSTec	.50	3.3	22	233	15⅝	13¾	15	+2
33⅛	22½	Sabine	.56	2.2	14	60	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ½
13	5⅝	Safadin	.24	2.6	9	202	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ¾
46	35⅝	Safewy	2.60	6.2	8	159	42	41½	42	+ ¾
16¾	10¼	SagaCp	.44	3.8	6	150	11½	10½	11½	+1¼
35⅝	22¼	SJoMn	1.30	4.8	17	318	27½	25⅝	27¼	+2¼
14	12¾	StJoLP	1.26	9.8	6	18	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
47⅝	35¾	StLSaF	2.50	6.9	5	42	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ½
12½	10⅛	SPaul	1.02e	9.8		50	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
35¼	25½	StRegP	1.80	6.1	8	535	30	28⅞	29¾	+1
8¾	6	Salant	.40	6.2	4	58	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
25⅞	11	Sambos	.60	4.6	8	1211	13⅜	12¼	13	+1¼
16⅜	14⅝	SDieGE	1.44	9.7	6	305	14⅞	d14½	14⅞	+ ¼
15¼	8¼	SJuanR	.99t	9.9	18	74	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
23¼	12⅞	Sanders	.10e	.7	7	425	15	14½	15	+ ¾
40¼	29½	SFeInd	2.20	6.7	6	497	33	31⅞	33	+2½
40½	22¾	SFeInt	.60	1.9	13	1290	31⅜	30⅛	31⅜	+2¼
19⅞	13⅛	SgtWel	.72	5.2	6	3	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	SaulRE				93	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	3	SavASIp			19	146	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
15	6¼	SavOnD	.32	3.6	8	149	9	8½	9	+ ⅝
13⅝	10⅝	SavEIP	1	8.9	4	37	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
15⅝	13⅞	SavE A	1.34	10.		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13¾	12	SavE pf1.28		10.		13	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
24⅝	11⅞	Savin	.50	3.6	4	564	14	12½	14	+1⅞
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon			8	588	6	5¼	6	+1
7¼	3½	Schaefer				21	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
38	26¼	SchrPlo	1.24	4.3	8	1085	29	27¾	28⅝	+1⅛
16¾	9¼	Schlitz	.40	3.7	60	637	10⅞	10	10¾	+1⅛
94¼	63½	Schlmb	1.40	1.6	16	1307	90	86¾	89¾	+5¼
38¾	16¼	SCOA	1	3.8	6	186	26⅛	23⅝	26⅛	+2⅞
7⅞	3⅝	ScotLad	.36r	8.2		274	4½	3¾	4⅜	+ ⅜
36⅛	23	ScotFet	1.60	6.0	7	42	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
21¾	15⅞	ScottF	.64	3.7	8	50	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	12⅝	ScottP	.84	5.6	8	737	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ¾
24¼	12	Scottys	.28	1.7	7	148	16⅛	14½	16⅛	+2⅛
12¼	8⅛	Scottys	wi			4	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ¾
24⅞	18	Scovill	1.40	7.1	6	59	19⅞	18⅝	19¾	+ ⅞
8⅞	5⅞	Scudder			14	202	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
9⅝	8⅞	Scud pf .81e		9.0		73	9⅛	9	9	
15¼	12¼	SeaCA pf1.46		11.		21	12¾	12½	12¾	
36⅞	18	SeaCont	.42	2.1	5	503	20⅝	18½	19¾	+1¾
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	8.5	4	400	26¼	25½	25⅞	+1⅛
15½	3⅝	SeabWA	.30	2.5	4	273	12⅛	11⅛	11⅞	+1⅛
31½	23⅞	Seafst	.96	3.9	7	69	25⅞	24¾	24¾	— ¼
29	19⅝	Seagrm	.92	3.6	10	175	25⅝	24¾	25⅝	+1
17½	9⅛	Seagrv	.27e	2.0	7	33	13½	13	13¼	— ⅛
29¼	14⅝	SealPw	1.10	5.1	7	52	22½	21½	21¾	— ⅜
16⅝	10⅝	SearleG	.52	4.4		961	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅞
31⅝	20	Sears	1.12a	5.3	8	3253	21½	20⅝	21	+ ¾
14¾	7⅝	Seatrain			13	612	9⅞	8⅞	9¾	+1⅛
48¼	28⅛	Sedco	.52	1.6	8	235	34	33	33⅝	+1⅞
16⅛	12¼	SeigLt	1.20b	9.4	6	22	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅜
11⅝	6	SvCpInt	.28	3.7	5	146	7¾	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
49⅞	17⅝	Servmt	1.50	3.2	13	5	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¼
15⅝	8⅛	Shakspr	.48	5.5	5	44	9½	8½	8⅝	— ⅜
29¼	11⅛	Shaklee	.68	4.9	4	204	13⅞	12⅞	13¾	+1¼
34½	15¾	Shapell	.15	.7	3	54	23⅛	21¾	23	+ ⅞
17½	5	ShearH	.40	3.7	3	622	11	10⅛	10⅞	+1⅜
37⅞	28¼	ShellOil	1.80	5.6	6	412	32¾	31⅝	32	
14⅝	9⅛	ShelGlo	.70	6.8	4	96	10⅞	9¾	10¼	+ ½
21¾	15¼	ShelG pf1.35		8.7		6	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅝
18⅛	15⅛	ShelG pf1.40		9.4		2	14⅞	d14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
34⅝	19¾	Shrwin				187	21¼	20	20⅝	+1⅛
61¾	49	Shrw pf	4.40	8.4		z50	52½	52¼	52¼	— ¼
14⅞	12⅝	SierPac	1.22	9.4	7	89	13	d12⅝	13	+ ¼
60	27¾	Signal	1.36	3.0	6	286	45⅝	43¾	45⅝	+3⅛
38¾	30⅞	Signode	1.48	4.3	8	52	34½	33⅝	34½	+ ¾
21⅛	5⅝	SimPrec	.24	1.7	11	210	14½	12¾	14⅛	+1⅞
18⅝	11⅞	Simm	.56t		48	110	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	

(Continued on Page 12)

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the November 1, 1978 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial enters. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
msterdam	1.995	3.944	108.04 *	47.06 *	0.239	——	6.922 *	126.48 *	39.27 *
russels (c)					Closed				
rankfurt	1.845	3.7822	——	45.64 *	2.215 x	92.55 *	6.396 *	117.14 *	36.15 *
ondon(z)	2.01	——	3.7075	8.2925	1,641.00	3.931	56.84	3.115	10.085
ilan					Closed				
aris					Closed				
urich	1.57	3.14005	85.0952 *	37.16145 *	0.19405	79.69625 *	5.58725 *	——	30.9972 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.10 Escudo: 44.15 ; Israeli £: 18.51 ; Peseta: 68.10 ; Schilling: 13.475 ; Sw.Krona: 4.265 ; Yen: 186.50 ; orw. Krone: 4.945 ; Fin Mark: 3.831 ; Belgian Financial Franc:29.00 ; Hong Kong $: 4.734 ; Singapore : 2.10475 ; Canadian $: 85.97 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to uy one pound.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices November 1, 1978

uotations in Canadian funds.
ll quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
10790 Abitibi	$16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ¼
26203 Agnico E	$5⅝	5¼	5⅜	— ½
4875 Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
26160 Alta Gas A	$15⅛	14¾	14⅞	— ⅜
790 Algo Cent	$19	18⅝	18¾	
24271 Am Bonza	$29⅝	27¼	29⅛	+1⅞
1100 Andres W A	$11¼	11	11¼	+ 1
5350 Atco A	$15⅝	14½	15¼	+ ⅝
4280 BP Can	$17¾	17½	17½	
7700 Banister C	$9¾	9	9¾	+ 1
14621 Bank N S	$22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
400 Baton B	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
200 Beth Cop A	$15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
2250 Bralor Res	$7½	7½	7½	
1000 Bramalea	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
5896 Brameda	150	145	145	
3575 Brenda M	$13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
3100 BCFP	$18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
5100 BC Phone	$17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
166550 Brunswk	$5¾	485	5½	+55
1300 Budd Auto	$9	8¾	9	+ ¼
1634 Burns Fds	$17½	17⅜	17½	
2400 CAE A	$17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
200 Cad Fry	$9	9	9	+ ¼
10910 Cal Pow A	$38⅝	37⅞	38	— ⅛
23575 Camflo	$14½	13½	13¾	— 1
25400 C Nor West	$8½	7⅞	8⅜	+ ¼
150 C Pakrs C	$23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
3500 Can Perm	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
3465 Can Trust A	$25	24¾	24¾	
300 C Tung	$21¾	21¾	21¾	
2100 CCablesy A	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
300 Cdn Cel	$8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
230 CGE	$28½	28½	28½	+ ⅜
31269 Cl Bk Com	$29	28¾	29	— ⅛
1940 Cdn Tire A	$26	25¾	26	+ ¼
1523 C Utilties	$17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
4545 Cassiar	$9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ¼
1875 Celanese	380	370	380	+ 5
13123 Chieftan D	$21⅝	20	21½	+1¾
3604 C Holiday I	$7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
900 Con Bldg	400	395	395	— 5
14730 Con Distrb	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	
11863 Cons Gas	$17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
2400 Con Fardy	274	270	270	+ 5
1400 Conwest	490	490	490	+10
6250 Craigmt	$6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
700 Crush Intl	$12⅝	12½	12½	
4800 Cyprus	$9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅜
5000 Daon Dev	$12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
1700 Daon A	$7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
6731 Denison	$72¾	71½	72	+ ½
14000 Dicknsn	$6	5½	5½	— ⅜
6900 Dofasco A	$30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ 1
1730 Dom Store	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
470 Du Pont	$15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
1250 Dylex L A	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
1400 East Mal	315	300	300	—15
475 Electro A	435	435	435	
300 Emco	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8250 Falcon C	$67⅝	66¾	66¾	
10173 Fibre Nik A	$34⅞	33⅜	34⅞	+1⅛
320 Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
100 Fed Plon	$34	34	34	+ 1
247 Ford Cnda	$77	77	77	— ½
1700 Francana	$8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
305 Fraser A	$40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ½
400 Fruehauf	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
800 G M Res	360	360	360	
100 G Distrb A	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	
2000 G Distrb w	210	210	210	— 5
2600 Gibraltar	$6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
300 Graft G	$33	33	33	
4900 Granduc	89	85	85	— 4
1230 Gt Oil Sds	$9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
1105 GL Paper	$34½	34⅝	34½	+ ¼
1470 Greyhnd	$20⅝	20½	20⅝	
500 H Group A	425	425	425	
9000 Hard Crp A	305	305	305	
6950 Hawker A	$8	8	8	
551 Hayes D A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
12576 H Bay Co	$21	20½	21	+ ⅜
9070 IAC	$19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
1135 Indal	$14	13¾	14	
200 Indusmin	$14½	14½	14½	— ¼
3500 Int Mogul	$5	480	5	
17072 Int Pipe A	$17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
100 Inv Grp A	$10	10	10	
5900 Ivaco A	$10⅝	10½	10½	
1420 Jannock A	$18	17½	18	
11940 Kaiser Re	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
800 Kelsey H	$23	22	23	+ 1
1515 Kerr A A	$11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ½
13275 Labatt A	$20½	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
3440 Lacana	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
4072 LOnt Cem	$5⅛	5	5	
3507 LL Lac	280	250	275	—15
1607 Lab Co A	480	475	475	— 5
725 Lab Co B	440	430	430	— 5
25600 MICC	$10	10	10	
1000 Mclan H A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
19680 MB Ltd	$23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅝
968 Matomi A	$12½	12	12½	+ ½
10255 Moore	$35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅜
2050 Murphy	$10¼	9⅞	10	
100 Nat Trust	$19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
13849 Noranda A	$35⅝	34¼	35⅛	+1⅛
28300 Norcen	$15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ¼
1875 NTecm B w	$15½	14	15½	+1⅞
4250 Nowsco W	$18¾	18	18¼	+ ½
17700 Oakwood P	410	385	400	+15
4700 Ocelot B	$12½	12	12½	+ ½
7500 Orchan A	$5⅛	495	495	
6600 Oshawa A	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
5700 Pamour A	$7	6½	6⅝	— ⅝
1650 PanCan P	$34	33½	34	+ ¼
108 Patino N V	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
3900 Pembina	$6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
600 Petrofina	$20½	20⅜	20½	
580 Pine Point	$25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ¼
1430 Placer	$26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ¾
1300 Ram	$7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
695 Rd Stenhs A	$11¼	10⅞	11	
1735 Reichhold	$10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
17230 Revnu Prp	137	130	137	+ 5
900 Roman	$27⅝	27½	27½	+ ½
100 Rothman	$20	20	20	
2200 Sceptre	$6½	6¼	6½	+ ½
4950 Scotts A	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
12418 Shell Can	$15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
25340 Sherritt A	$8⅛	7¾	8	+ ⅜
10330 Siebens	$37⅜	37	37⅛	— ⅛
8982 Simpsons	$6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
3300 Simpson S	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
3459 Slater Stl	$12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
16300 Southm A	$27	26	27	+ 1
27 St Brodcst	$12¾	12½	12¾	+1⅛
25043 Stelco A	$27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
1200 Steep R	365	365	365	
4300 Teck Cor A	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
1500 Teck Cor B	$9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
400 Teledyne	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1091 Tex Can	$45½	44¾	45	+ ¼
1000 Thom N A	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
8435 Tor Dm Bk	$21⅞	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
965 Torstar B	$17½	17	17	— ½
3804 Traders A	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
2680 Trns Mt A	$9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
85207 TrCan PL	$18⅛	17¾	18	+ ¼
12730 UGas A	$11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
1500 Union Oil	$15¼	15	15¼	
1800 U Keno	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
3300 U Siscoe	$8⅛	8	8	+ ¼
837 Un Carbid	$17¾	17½	17¾	
1650 Vestgron	$11½	11	11½	+ ¼
11000 Voyager P	$15¾	15	15½	+ ½
400 Weldwod	$19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅜
2600 West Mine	440	440	440	
2210 Weston	$19	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
2125 Woodwd A	$19	18¾	19	+ ½
12300 Yk Bear	$6½	6⅜	6½	
2000 Yukon C	255	250	255	+ 5

Total sales 3,884,241 shares

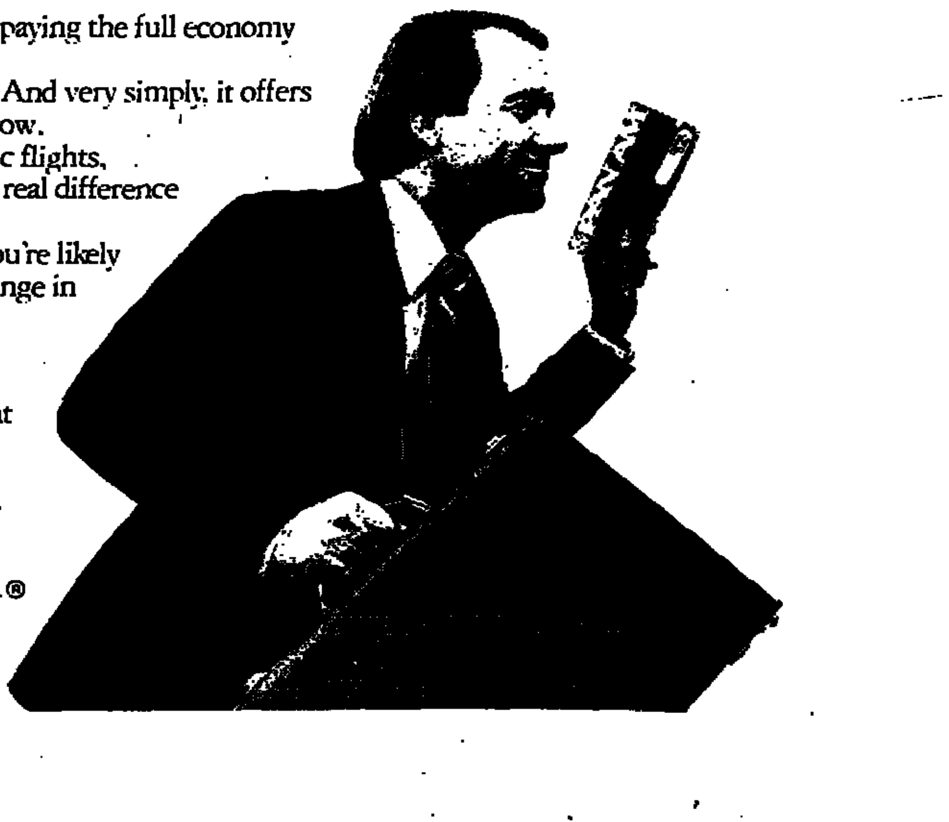
Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices November 1, 1978

Due to transmission difficulties, the Montreal closing stock quotations were not available for this edition. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

Brazil Signs Steel Pact

VITORIA, Brazil, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ) — Officials of Brazilian, Japanese and Italian companies signed three contracts here yesterday, opening the way for construction of the $2.7-billion Tubarao steel mill, Brazil's largest.



NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 1

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14⅞	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	5.7	10	554	9⅞	9½	9¾	+1
24⅝	13½	Singer	.80	5.3	4	537	15	14¼	15	+1
40¾	33	Singr pf	3.50	11.		23	33⅞	33¼	33¼	—¼
30⅞	20¼	Skaggs	.70	2.7	9	91	26½	25½	26	+½
18⅞	11⅝	Skil Cp	.40e	2.7	5	26	15	14⅝	14⅞	+½
17⅛	9½	Skyline	.48	4.3	8	474	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+⅞
24⅞	13¾	SmithA	1.40	7.3	3	78	19⅞	18¾	19¼	+¼
50½	28¾	SmithInt	.92	2.1	8	420	43⅝	40⅛	43⅝	+3⅛
102½	42	Smtkln	1.80	2.1	18	x1131	86¼	82	86¼	+7¼
22	16¾	SmithTr	.80	4.2	6	184	19	19	19	—⅛
26¼	16⅞	Smucker	1	5.5	7	39	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+⅝
44⅞	27¾	SnapOn	1.28	3.5	12	98	37	35	37	+2¼
8⅞	6⅛	SonyCp	.15e	2.0	12	188	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	—¼
55	39⅞	SooLin	4.10e	8.4	6	14	48⅞	48½	48⅞	—⅛
6½	2⅛	SoAtlTr				17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅝	16	SCrEG	1.62	9.7	7	173	17¼	16¾	16¾	—¼
20¾	17⅝	SoJerIn	1.68	9.2	8	6	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
45⅝	15½	Soatdwn	.60	1.9	18	156	31	29	31	+1
15⅞	9⅝	SoetBk	.60	4.6	7	183	13⅛	12½	13	+¾
9¼	7	SoetPS	1.37t	17.	7	7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
27¼	22⅞	SoCalE	2.24	9.2	8	1361	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+⅝
17⅞	13¾	SouthCo	1.54	11.	10	1712	14½	13⅞	14½	+½
20⅞	17¾	SoInGE	1.40	7.7	6	41	18¼	18	18¼	+¼
38⅝	27⅝	SoNRes	1.25	4.0	6	156	32	30⅝	31⅛	+⅝
39½	36½	SNETel	3.20	8.5	7	26	37⅞	37½	37¾	+½
35¼	27½	SouPac	2.40	8.3	9	244	29	27⅝	29	+1⅛
57¼	44½	SouRy	2.88	6.0	6	355	48¼	47¾	48	+1
6¾	5⅝	SouRy pf	.50	8.7		10	5¾	5¾	5¾	+⅛
26⅝	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	8.7	6	213	20¼	19½	20¼	+⅝
34¾	22⅛	Soutind	.72b	2.5	10	x450	29	28	28½	+⅝
52⅞	38	SouRoyl	1	2.2	12	60	46	44½	44⅞	—⅝
30½	15⅝	SwtAir	.28	1.3	5	180	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+⅝
29⅝	23⅝	SwtBsh	1.10	4.4	7	37	25⅛	25	25⅛	+⅛
17	8⅝	SwstFor	.30	2.4	4	301	12¾	11½	12¾	+1½
32½	19	SwtFi pf	1.50	6.4		46	23½	22½	23½	+1½
15¾	13¼	SwtPS	1.28	9.1	9	125	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+¼
17⅞	12⅝	SpartF	.40	3.0	7	101	13½	13	13⅜	+⅜
15½	8⅞	Sparton	.60	5.2	12	9	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅜
26⅝	15⅛	SpectPh			14	697	19	17¼	19	+3⅛
23½	14⅝	SperryH	1	6.3	6	61	16¼	15⅛	16	+¾
49⅝	31⅝	SprryR	1.32	3.1	8	701	42⅞	41⅛	42⅞	+2⅞
20⅞	12¼	SprngsM	1.05	6.6	9	63	16	15⅝	16	+⅝
27	22¼	SquarD	1.40	6.1	9	297	23⅛	22¼	23⅛	+⅞
37⅞	21⅞	Squibb	1.08	.3	11	959	28⅞	27½	28¾	+1¾
28¼	16¾	Staley	1	5.6	14	40	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
29⅝	22½	StBrnd	1.36	5.7	9	166	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	+⅜
35	26	StBPnt	.56	2.0	13	32	28¾	27½	28½	+1
20½	10½	StdMotA	.54	3.7	7	136	15½	14½	14¾	+1⅛
48⅞	34¼	StOilCl	2.60	5.9	7	x1137	44½	43⅝	44¼	+1½
55⅝	43¾	StOInd	2.80	5.5	7	x712	50⅞	50	50⅝	+1⅜
40½	28⅞	StOilOh	.88	2.4	12	575	37⅛	34¼	37⅛	+2⅞
64	59⅞	SOOh pf	3.75	6.3		z50	60	60	60	
12¼	5⅝	StPacCp	.50b	6.1	4	189	8⅝	7⅞	8¼	+⅛
29⅝	17¾	Standex	1.20	4.6	7	32	26⅞	25½	26¼	+⅝
29	22⅝	StanW	1.08	4.4	7	61	25	24⅛	24½	+⅝
29⅞	22¼	Starret	1.32	5.5	6	2	24	24	24	+¼
5⅝	3⅛	StMutInv			3	130	4	3¾	3⅞	
12¼	10½	StaMSe	1.05	10.		43	10½	d10¼	10¼	—¼
49¼	33¼	StaufCh	2	4.7	7	232	42¾	42	42⅞	+⅜
13	8½	Sterchi	.56a	6.0	5	8	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	—⅛
8	6¼	SterlBcp	.66	9.8	7	54	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
19¼	12¾	SterlDg	.77	5.1	10	874	15½	14¾	15	+½
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.4	8	69	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
20	12	Sterndnt	.50	3.0	7	x413	16⅞	14⅞	16⅞	+2
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20	8.4	5	919	14½	14	14¼	+¼
38⅝	27½	StewWa	2.10	7.5	5	74	28	27½	28	
28½	17¾	StokVC	1.32	5.2	8	53	25½	24¾	25½	+1
13	11¼	StokVC pf	1	8.8		z200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
54¼	42⅝	StoneW	2.75r	6.4	7	8	43	42⅝	42⅞	+¼
16¼	10½	StonCon	.60	5.3	9	22	11⅞	10½	11⅞	+¾
20⅝	12½	StopShp	1.10	6.5	5	61	16⅞	15¾	16⅞	+⅞
38⅞	17⅞	StorTec			14	2617	26⅛	23⅝	26	+4⅝
35⅝	18⅝	StorerB	1.30	4.5	8	196	29⅛	28	28¾	+⅜
17¾	12½	StridRit	1	7.6	6	66	13¼	12¾	13⅛	
71⅛	40	StuWor	2	3.5	5	453	57	56	56¾	+2
5	2¾	SuavSho	.20	6.7	16	42	3	3	3	
24⅝	16⅞	SubPrG	1.32	7.7	6	29	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+¼
32	17¾	SunChm	.60	2.5	5	44	23¾	22¾	23¾	+1
27¼	19	SunEl	.60	2.8	12	57	21¾	20⅛	21¾	+1⅝
47⅝	35⅛	SunCo	2.80	7.3	6	185	38¼	37¼	38¼	+⅞
48⅝	36⅛	SunC pf	2.25	5.8		6	39	38⅝	39	
24⅝	18	Sunbm	1.40	7.4	6	57	19	18½	19	+½
56	31⅝	Sundstr	1.40	3.2	7	127	44	42	43½	+2
69¾	50	Sunds pf	3.50	6.9		1	50½	50½	50½	+½
14	11⅛	SunsM	.20e	1.8	21	70	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	—⅝
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.1	9	401	17⅞	16⅝	17½	+1
330	202½	SuprOil	2.80	1.0	27	x70	292	284	292	+9¼
16⅛	8	SupmkG	.42	3.3	6	152	12¾	12¼	12¾	+¼
16⅝	7¼	Supscp	.25t			97	8½	7½	8⅛	+⅝
11⅞	7¾	SutroM	.90e	10.	10	45	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+⅜
29⅝	14⅞	Swank	1.20a	5.2	7	109	23⅛	21½	23⅛	+1⅝
21¼	14⅝	Sybron	.96	6.0	7	43	16	15½	15⅞	+⅞
40¼	31¼	Sybrn pf	2.40	7.4		4	32½	31¾	32½	+1¼
16	6¼	Systron	.10	1.0	8	156	9¾	8¼	9¾	+1¼
		— T—T—T —								
20⅞	10⅝	TRE	.84	6.1	9	233	13⅞	12⅝	13⅞	+1½
42⅝	27½	TRW	1.80	4.9	7	368	37⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+1¼
92¾	68¼	TRW pf	4.40	5.6		2	79	78	79	+½
81	60½	TRW pr	4.50	6.4		4	70	70	70	+½
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.64	3.4	7	239	19¼	18⅝	19	+⅞
5⅛	2½	Talcott				81	2¾	2½	2¾	
15⅝	9¾	Talley	1	8.2	5	116	12¼	11⅜	12¼	+1
15⅝	11⅝	Talley pf	1	8.2		10	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+⅜
21⅛	16½	TampE	1.32	7.8	7	175	17	16¾	17	+¼
34⅝	19¾	Tandy			9	1631	26	24½	26	+2⅞
30⅞	10⅝	Tandycft			8	137	19⅝	18¼	19¼	+1¾
11⅛	7⅛	Tappan	.28	3.4	92	74	8⅞	7⅞	8¼	+¾
19½	8¼	Technicr	.40	3.6	19	413	11	10⅛	11	+⅞
15½	7⅞	Tchncolr	.60	7.5	8	200	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	+¾
14⅝	7⅞	Technicn			8	198	9⅝	8⅞	9½	+¾
50½	32½	Tektrnx	.64	1.5	13	549	42⅝	39⅞	42⅝	+2⅞
10¾	5⅝	Telecor	.40	5.2	6	121	7⅝	6¾	7⅝	+⅞
119¾	53¾	Teledn	9.14t	10.	6	1639	90⅞	86¼	90⅞	+7⅛
14½	7¼	Telprmt			17	1178	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	+1⅜
9¼	1⅞	Telex			11	2896	5½	4¾	5½	+1¾
34½	28	Tennco	2.20	7.1	7	1506	31⅜	30½	30⅞	+⅛
89½	81⅛	Tenc pr	7.40	8.6		2	86¼	86¼	86¼	
12⅞	6¾	Tesoro				576	8⅝	7¼	8⅝	+¾
25⅝	18¾	Tesor pf	2.16	10.		78	20⅞	20	20⅝	+⅜
28	22½	Texaco	2	8.7	8	2831	23⅛	22⅝	23	+⅜
41¾	34¼	TexCm	1.40	3.6	9	330	39⅛	38⅜	39	+⅝
47	32	TexEst	2.30	6.6	7	145	34¾	33⅝	34¾	+1⅝
28⅛	25¾	TxET pf	2.40	9.2		561	26¼	25⅝	26	+⅛
30⅞	27½	TxET pf	2.87	10.		23	28	d27⅜	27½	
48⅛	38¾	TexGT	2.64	6.5	7	72	40⅞	39⅛	40⅜	+½
41¾	19¼	TexInd	1.20	3.5	5	158	34½	32¼	34½	+2¼
92½	61⅛	TexInst	1.68	2.0	15	316	82¾	80	82¾	+3½
11¼	5⅝	TexInt			10	920	6½	5¾	6⅛	+½
35	24⅝	TexOGs	.36	1.3	7	414	27½	25⅞	27¼	+1½
57	36¼	TxPcLd	.40e	.8	19	10	50	49	50	—1
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.52	8.2	7	675	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+⅜
24⅞	15⅛	Texsglf	1.20	5.6	19	143	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+⅝
44⅞	36¼	Texglf pf	3	7.2		32	41¾	39½	41¾	+2¼
13½	2¼	Texfi Ind				591	10¼	9¼	9¾	+⅞
35	22⅛	Textron	1.60	5.7	6	307	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
38½	28⅛	Textr pf	2.08	6.6		11	31½	31½	31½	+½
31¼	20¼	Textr pf	1.40	5.6		40	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	
39⅝	21½	Thiokol	1.30	4.4	7	159	29⅞	29	29½	+1
48¾	33⅝	ThmBet	1.32	3.2	13	66	41¾	41	41¾	+¾
14⅞	9⅞	Thomln	.52	5.0	5	105	10½	9⅝	10½	+¼
33⅝	19	ThmJW	1.50	6.7	5	90	22½	21⅝	22½	+1⅛
16	7⅛	Thrifty	.52	4.6	11	619	11½	9½	11¼	+1⅝
29	17½	Ticor	1.21a	5.7	5	59	21⅜	20¾	21¼	+¾
28⅝	18¼	Tidwatr	.80	3.8	8	111	20⅞	19¾	20⅞	+1½
34⅝	10¾	TigerInt	.60	2.5	7	2127	24⅝	22⅛	24⅛	+2⅞
50¾	32¼	Timeln	1.50	3.5	8	327	43½	41⅞	43	+1
38½	29	Timel pf	1.57	5.1		5	31½	31	31	—½
35¼	22⅛	TimesM	1	3.3	9	50	30½	29⅝	30¼	+¾
53⅞	41	Timkn	2.60	5.6	6	78	47⅛	46¼	46¾	+½
9	5	TobinP				10	6¼	6	6	—¼
34½	11¾	ToddSh			6	116	21½	20⅛	21¼	+1⅜
39	19	Tokheim	1.20	4.5	7	148	26¾	25	26¾	+2½
25¾	20⅝	TolEdis	2.12	9.9	7	101	21½	21	21½	+½
26¾	23⅞	TolEd pf	2.36	9.7		2	24½	24½	24½	—½
25½	22	TolEd pf	2.21	9.9		12	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	—⅜
12⅛	7⅛	TonkaCp	.48	5.6		89	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅜
14⅝	7⅝	TootRol	.40b	4.3	6	37	9⅝	9	9⅜	+⅛
44⅞	30½	ToroCo	1	2.8	9	101	35¾	33¾	35¾	+2
26⅛	12⅛	Tracor	.40	2.5	6	225	16⅜	14¾	16¼	+1¾
45⅝	31	Trane	1.64	4.1	8	50	40	38⅝	39⅞	+1⅜
38¼	28¾	TranUn	2.12	6.7	6	88	32	31½	31¾	+¾
30⅞	7¼	TWA			3	2058	19	17½	18¾	+2
23½	17½	TWA pf	2	10.		x11	19¾	19½	19¾	+¼
18⅝	16⅝	TWA pf	1.90	11.		x514	17⅛	16½	16⅝	
19⅝	12⅝	Transm	1	6.3	6	948	16¼	15⅝	16	+½
23⅝	19¾	TranInc	2	9.9		32	20½	20⅛	20¼	—⅛
24	16⅝	Transco	1.10	5.8	7	443	18⅞	18	18⅞	+1⅞
11¾	7½	Transcn	.52	6.3	5	63	8⅝	7¾	8¼	+½
104¾	99¾	TrG pf	10.32	10.		z20	100	100	100	
98¾	93¾	TrGP pf	8.64	9.1		z100	95¼	95¼	95¼	—1½
27⅝	24⅝	TrGP pf	2.50	9.8		1	25½	25½	25½	
18¼	11¼	TrnsOh	.40b	3.0	3	41	13⅞	13½	13½	—½
29⅞	21	Tranwy	1.60	7.2	5	81	22¼	21¾	22¼	+¾
40⅝	26¾	Travlrs	1.68	5.3	4	1762	32⅞	31½	31⅞	+⅛
44⅞	32	Travlr pf	2	5.6		535	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	+1
21	17⅛	TriCon	2.29e	13.		206	18⅝	17¾	18	+⅛
32	27¾	TriCn pf	2.50	8.9		2	28	28	28	+¼
3⅞	1¼	TriSoM				19	2½	2⅛	2½	+¼
13½	7	Triaind				28	9½	8⅞	9¼	+½
24¾	14¼	TriaPc	.72	4.0	6	217	18	16⅝	18	+1⅞
11¾	6⅝	Trico	.14	1.8	7	165	7⅝	7	7⅝	+¾
25	15⅞	Trintyln	1	5.7	5	302	17¾	17⅛	17½	+½
17¼	14⅛	TucsnG	1.32	8.7	7	842	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+¼
40¾	20⅝	TCFox	1.20a	4.1	4	403	30¼	28⅝	29½	+2⅝
24½	15⅛	TwinDs	.90	5.1	7	37	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+⅜
23¾	12½	TycoLab	.80	4.5	3	189	17⅞	15⅛	17⅝	+2¼
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp	.40	2.6	7	334	15⅞	14½	15¼	+⅝
34⅝	17	Tymshr			11	169	24	22½	24	+1¾
		— U—U—U —								
45¾	16¾	UAL	.80	2.4	3	3858	33½	31⅛	33½	+3¼
25⅛	18½	UGI	1.56	8.1	7	18	19¾	18¾	19¼	+¾
31	27½	UGI pf	2.75	9.8		z200	28	28	28	+¼
22⅜	14¾	UMC	1.20	7.6	7	154	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞	+1
4	1⅝	UMET Tr				20	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	2.3	6	442	17¾	16¼	17¼	+1⅛
23⅜	17½	UVInd	1	5.6	5	137	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
35½	18	UARCO	1.60	4.1	9	161	34	33½	33¾	
14⅝	9⅝	Unarco	.76	6.9	6	57	11¼	11	11	—¼
62½	49⅞	UnINV	3.78e	6.2	7	40	61¼	60	60½	—¾
28	11⅝	UnBncp	.92	3.7	12	497	25⅝	24¼	24¾	+⅛
51⅞	36½	UCamp	2.40	5.0	10	307	48¼	47¼	48	+¾
43⅝	35	UnCarb	2.80	7.7	6	1067	36⅞	35⅞	36½	+1¼
11¼	6⅜	UnCmrce			12	56	8¾	8⅝	8¾	—¼
7	3⅞	UnionCp	.24t	5.3	7	341	4½	4	4½	+½
16⅛	13½	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	212	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+⅛
52	45½	UnEl pf	4.50	9.7		z150	47	46¼	46¼	+¼
25¼	21⅛	UnEl pf	2.13	9.8		101	21¾	21¾	21¾	+¼
74⅝	66	UnEl pf	6.40	9.3		z100	69	69	69	+1⅛
29⅝	26¼	UnEl pf	2.72	10.		6	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	—⅛
90½	80	UnEl pf	8	10.		2	79	d79	79	—1
57	45⅝	UnOCal	2.40	4.6	7	394	52	50⅝	51⅝	+2
60¼	40⅞	UPacC	2	3.6	11	1420	55⅝	54	55⅝	+1⅞
8⅞	5¾	Uniroyal	.50	7.5	166	565	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅞
87¼	74	Uniryl pf	8	11.		z180	75¼	75	75	—½
15½	6⅝	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	7	338	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+⅜
21⅜	12⅞	UBrd pf	1.20	8.6		8	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—⅜
36⅝	28¾	UEnRs	2.08	6.5	5	298	32¼	31½	32	+½
26½	13⅝	UFinCal	1	5.0	4	72	20⅛	19⅝	20	+⅜
23½	16⅝	UnGrty	.12	.7	6	334	18¼	17	17⅝	+¼
29¾	23¼	UIllum	2.56	10.	8	188	25	23½	25	+1¾
25	22	UIllu pf	2.20	9.8		z120	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	—⅛
23½	14	UnitInd	.85	6.0	5	x47	14½	d13¾	14¼	+⅛
19⅛	6⅝	UnitInn	.18	1.6	6	61	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+⅝
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	8.7	6	68	12	11⅜	12	
2¾	1⅛	UnPkMn				74	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
22¼	12⅞	UnRefg	.72	4.2	4	68	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+⅝
16¾	14⅝	USFoS	1.44e	9.5		10	15⅝	14¾	15⅛	+⅜
37¼	28¼	USFld	2	6.4	4	772	31⅜	31	31⅛	+⅜
33⅝	21	USGyps	1.80	6.5	5	391	27⅝	26⅛	27⅝	+2⅝
30⅝	22½	USGy pf	1.80	7.5		14	24	24	24	+½
13⅛	6¼	USHom	.32	3.6	4	645	9⅛	7⅝	8⅞	+⅞
10	6¾	USInd	.64	8.0	5	472	8⅛	7⅝	8	+⅜
20⅛	12⅝	USLeasg	.48	3.4	5	35	14	13⅝	14	+½
7	4	US Rlty			244	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
30⅛	20	USShoe	1.32	5.9	6	180	22½	21	22½	+⅝
32⅞	23	USSteel	1.60	6.6	13	2099	24⅝	23½	24¼	+⅞
37	27	USTobc	1.60	4.8	11	93	33¾	33	33⅛	—⅛
52½	32¼	UnTech	2	5.0	7	2739	40¼	38½	40⅛	+2⅞
230	141¾	UTch pf	8	4.5		1	176½	176½	176½	+9½
140½	99½	UTch pf	7.32	7.0		85	107½	105	105	—3
70¼	51¼	UTch pf	3.87	7.2		1105	54	52¼	54	+2⅝
20	17⅞	UniTel	1.36	7.6	7	357	18⅞	17¾	18	+⅜
25	21½	UnIT 2pf	1.50	6.6		40	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+¾
20⅝	7½	Unitrod	.20	1.4	9	145	14½	12⅝	14½	+2⅛
9¾	6⅞	Univar	.56	7.5	7	58	7½	7¼	7½	+¼
34½	22⅛	UnivFd	1.28	4.7	9	45	27¾	27	27½	+¾
		UnivFd	wi			1	18½	18½	18½	
24	17	UnLeaf	1.04	5.9	8	74	17½	d16¾	17½	+½
56	32⅛	Upjohn	1.32	2.7	12	970	48¾	47	48¾	+2¾
25	15⅝	USLIFE	.64	3.4	6	365	19	18¼	19	+⅝
12¼	10¼	UslifeF	.96a	8.9		4	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
20⅞	17⅞	UtaPL	1.60	8.8	1	173	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	+¼
33	29¼	UtPL pf	2.80	9.5		12	29½	29¼	29½	
		— V—V—V —								
21⅝	16¾	VF Cp	1.20	7.0	6	40	17½	16⅞	17¼	+⅜
24⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp	.50	3.0	7	44	16¾	16⅛	16¾	+¼
9¾	4¾	ValleyIn	.40	7.4	17	96	5½	5⅛	5⅜	+¼
21¾	11¾	Varian	.40	2.8	9	273	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	+1
15	7½	Vara	.32	3.7	4	401	8¾	7¾	8⅝	+1⅛
9⅝	4	Vendo				57	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	+½
3⅝	2	Venice				7	2	2	2	
14⅞	12⅝	VestSe	1.36a	11.		29	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—⅛
28⅝	15½	Viacom	.25	1.0	13	240	24	20⅞	24	+3⅛
15¾	13½	VaEPw	1.32	9.3	7	1688	14½	14⅛	14¼	+¼
101½	87½	VaEP pf	8.84	9.4		z10	94¼	94¼	94¼	
99¾	90	VaEP pf	8.60	8.7		109	99⅝	98	98½	
109	96	VaEP pf	9.75	9.7		z80	101	100⅛	100⅛	—1⅛
31⅜	28	VaEP pf	2.90	10.		25	28¼	28¼	28¼	
82½	70¼	VaEP pf	7.20	9.7		z20	74½	74½	74½	—2⅝
16	5¼	Vornado				315	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
37¼	21⅞	VulcnM	1.30	4.6	7	59	28½	27⅝	28	
		— W—W—W —								
27¼	17½	WUI	.60	2.9	9	394	21	19	20⅝	+1⅝
22½	10	Wabash	.50	3.3	6	94	15⅝	13¾	15⅛	+1⅞
53⅞	45½	WabR pf	4.50	9.7		z10	46½	46½	46½	—½
21	15½	Wachov	.68	4.0	8	75	17	16½	17	+⅜
56	42¾	Wach pf	2.20	4.9		5	45	45	45	—1
7	3¾	WachRty				63	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
29⅝	16⅝	WalMrt	.22	.9	14	240	24¼	22⅞	24	+1¼
30½	15⅛	Walgrn	1.30	5.0	7	114	26¼	24¾	26⅛	+1½
33⅝	25⅛	WlkrA	1.60a	5.1	7	20	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+½
33⅝	18⅛	WallBus	.76	3.2	8	24	23¾	23¼	23⅝	+¼
29⅞	18	WalMu	1.20b	5.8	4	50	20¾	18¾	20⅝	+1⅞
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.60	5.9	5	117	27¾	27	27	+¼
12½	10⅝	WaltJ pf	1	8.6		z30	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
37½	28½	WaltJ pf	1.60	5.6		15	29¼	28½	28¾	+¼
12⅝	6⅛	WardFd			12	78	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+¾
13⅞	7½	Warnaco			5	118	9⅛	8¾	9	+⅜
32⅝	21½	WarnS	1.60	7.2	6	50	22⅝	d21¼	22⅛	+⅝
57½	26⅝	WrnCom	1	2.4	7	646	42½	41	41¾	+1⅝
32½	24⅝	WarnrL	1.20	4.7	10	945	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	+½
27	23	WashGs	2.28	9.6	8	38	24	23¾	23¾	
31⅝	19¾	WshNat	1.20	5.1	6	19	23⅝	23	23⅛	+¾
39¼	30¼	WasN pf	2.50	7.6		2	33	32½	33	+1
27⅞	20¾	WashSH	1.40	6.4	6	2	22¼	22	22	
24¼	21⅛	WshWt	2	9.4	6	61	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+⅛
31⅞	16	WasteM	.50	2.0	10	274	25¼	23¾	25	+1¼
26¼	15⅝	WatkinJ	.40	2.5	11	184	16¼	15⅞	16¼	
7¾	4¾	WayGos	.48	8.9	8	29	5⅜	5	5⅜	+¼
9⅞	5⅛	WeanUn	.20	3.5	5	20	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
13¾	12⅝	Wean pf	1.25	9.7		3	13	13	13	
38	10	WebbD	.20e	1.3	10	1020	15⅝	14	15½	+1⅝
40⅝	25½	WeisMkt	.94	2.6	9	35	36¾	36⅛	36½	+¼
33¾	24	WellsF	1.40	4.9	6	190	28½	28	28½	+1⅛
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	9.9	8	96	12¼	11¾	12⅛	
54¼	48½	WtPP pf	4.50	9.3		z50	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	—⅜
40	31½	WtPtPe	2.80	8.1	5	23	34¾	33¾	34¾	+⅜
11⅛	8¼	WstctT	.68	7.0	8	8	9¾	9½	9¾	+⅛
14⅝	6½	WnAirL	.40	4.0	3	849	10	8¾	10	+1⅞
37	22⅛	WAir pf	2	7.4		53	27	26	27	+¼
30⅛	23⅞	WnBnc	1.36	5.5	6	228	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+½
29	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.8	9	403	23⅝	21¼	22⅝	+1
38⅝	19⅝	WPacIn	1	3.3	4	103	30¾	27⅞	30⅝	+2⅝
30⅝	15	WnPubl	.88	5.4	9	240	16¼	15¼	16¼	+1¼
22	15	WUnion	1.40	8.5	7	432	16⅝	15½	16⅝	+⅞
52	46	WnUn pf	4.60	10.		9	46	d45	45	—1⅝
58	49¾	WnUn pf	4.90	9.8		1	50	50	50	—1
12⅞	10½	WUn dpf	1.18	11.		47	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅜
66	59	WUTI pf	6	9.4		1	64	64	64	
26⅞	23½	WUTI pf	2.56	11.		10	24	23⅞	23⅞	—⅞
25	16¼	WestgEl	.97	5.5	5	2220	18	16⅞	17¼	+1¼
56½	45	Wstg pf	3.80	8.2		z60	47	46½	46½	—1½
30¼	23⅛	Wstvac	1.32	5.2	7	223	25½	24⅞	25¼	+⅜
24¾	14¾	Weybrg	1.08	6.4	5	74	17¼	16¾	16⅞	+⅜
31¾	20¾	Weyerhr	1	3.7	9	677	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	+⅞
47½	38⅛	Weyr pf	2.80	6.8		19	41½	41	41	+⅜
41	26⅝	WheelF	1a	3.3	9	160	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	—¼
44¾	33	WheelF pf	2	5.9		6	34	33½	33¾	+¾
14¼	8	WheelPit				97	10⅞	9½	10⅝	+1⅛
58¾	39	WhelPit pf	6	11.		z1200	55½	55	55⅛	—1⅜
24¾	18¼	Whirlpl	1.20	5.8	7	165	20¾	20¼	20¾	+½
24⅞	17¾	WhitC	1.30	7.0	4	123	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+¾
44	42⅛	WhitC pfC	3	6.9		53	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt				1130	7⅝	6½	7¼	+1
18¾	6⅞	Whittak	.15e	1.2	7	745	12½	11⅜	12¼	+1⅜
19½	11⅛	Wickes	.92	6.5	5	373	14⅝	12¾	14¼	+1½
12	6½	Wiebldt	.40	5.8	8	88	7½	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
23⅝	15¼	Williams	1	6.2	12	993	17⅛	15¼	16⅛	—¼
10	6	WilshrO	.14	1.9	20	253	7⅜	6¾	7⅜	+¾
		WinDx	n1.44	4.7	10	58	30½	29⅝	30½	
7⅛	3⅛	Winnbgo			23	396	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+⅛
14¾	10¼	WinterJ	1	9.8	12	25	10½	d10	10¼	
31¼	26⅛	WisEP	2.24	8.7	7	x33	26⅛	d25⅝	25⅞	+⅛
23	19½	WisGas	1.92	9.1	7	29	21⅜	20¾	21	+⅛
29¾	26⅞	WisG pf	2.55	9.5		2	26¾	d26¾	26¾	—¼
22⅝	18⅝	WiscPL	1.76	8.9	9	15	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+½
21¼	17½	WiscPS	1.62	8.5	7	17	19	18⅝	19	+¼
24⅞	18⅛	Witco	1.20	6.0	6	92	20½	19⅝	20	+¼
17½	10	WittrR	.80	6.5	5	238	12¼	10⅞	12¼	+1⅞
12½	4⅝	WolvrW	.24	2.6	7	142	9½	8½	9¼	+½
19⅝	11⅛	Wometc	.60	4.3	7	176	14¼	13½	14	+½
11	6½	WoodC	.40	4.0	6	39	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
26	15⅝	WoodPt	.40	2.3	8	269	18⅛	17	17¼	+¼
23	17⅛	Wolwth	1.40	7.4	5	296	19¼	18⅝	19	+¾
32⅝	26½	Wolw pf	2.20	7.9		2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
12⅝	3⅞	WorldAir			23	152	6¾	5⅜	5⅝	+⅝
96½	56¾	Wrigly	2.40a	3.9	9	38	61⅞	60¾	61¼	+1¼
19⅞	7⅞	Wurltzr	.48	4.1	7	30	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+¼
19⅛	10⅝	Wylain	.72	6.2	5	44	11⅞	11½	11⅝	—¼
11½	6	WyleLb	.36	4.8	5	181	7¾	6½	7½	+1
7½	2	Wyly				636	4⅞	3¾	4⅜	+⅝
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	40½	Xerox	2	3.7	10	2346	54	51⅞	54	+3
50⅝	23	XTRA	.64	1.9	4	477	33¾	30¾	33¾	+3⅛
24¾	9⅝	Yates	.20	1.2	7	48	17⅛	16⅝	17	+1
21⅞	14⅝	ZaleCp	1	5.9	8	157	17	15¾	17	+1
17	12¼	ZaleplA	.80	6.3		2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+¼
19¾	10⅝	Zapata	.30b	2.4	11	375	12¾	12	12¾	+1
17⅞	6¼	ZayreCp			5	377	11½	10½	11½	+1
19⅝	11⅛	ZenithR	1	7.5	32	631	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+½
19½	12½	ZurnInd	.68	4.6	7	131	15	14¼	14¾	+¼

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low, u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. l—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

November 1, 1978

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Pan Am	478,200	7¾	+1
RCA	472,400	27⅞	+3¼
Ramada In	467,400	9⅝	+⅜
Gen Motors	459,400	62	+3½
BallyMfg	449,400	40⅝	+4⅞
Boeing	423,300	64½	+5⅝
UAL Inc	385,800	33½	+3¼
Am Motors	357,600	5⅝	+⅜
Polaroid	330,000	49¼	+4½
SearsRoeb	325,300	21	+⅜
AbbtLab	314,600	32¾	+1
Occiden Pet	301,400	16¼	+⅝
IntTT	297,300	28¼	+1⅞
East Kodak	291,100	60⅝	+4½
Exxon	291,000	49¾	+1¾

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	50.45	47.39
Advanced	1,495	492
Volume Up (in millions)	47.55	5.80
Declined	212	1,118
Volume Down (in millions)	1.70	33.66
Unchanged	186	329
Total Issues	1,893	1,939
New 1978 highs	3	0
New 1978 lows	75	124

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	812.37	831.69	805.53	827.79	+35.34
20 Trn	213.97	220.18	212.07	219.03	+10.32
15 Util	97.63	99.49	97.19	98.58	+1.25
65 Stk	275.83	282.52	273.66	280.96	+10.07

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	97.41	94.13	96.85	+3.70
Industrials	108.32	104.60	107.76	+4.34
Utilities	49.48	48.24	49.00	+0.77
Finance	11.55	11.19	11.45	+0.36
Transp.	13.85	13.22	13.76	+0.64

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.79	52.53	53.79	+2.12
Industrials	58.81	57.43	58.81	+2.62
Transp.	43.18	42.16	43.18	+2.33
Utilities	38.05	37.75	38.05	+0.64
Finance	56.23	55.38	56.23	+1.85

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
October 31	191,880	281,969	2,812
October 30	227,071	462,937	5,665
October 27	152,328	309,120	2,759
October 26	127,872	249,282	3,028
October 25	133,631	232,443	2,415

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
LoewsTh wt	274,900	13⅞	+4
ResrtIntA	236,300	38⅝	+3⅞
ColnCral	215,400	10⅛	+⅛
AlldArt Ind	189,600	4½	+½
HouOilM	177,500	16⅞	+1¼
Amdahl	148,600	44½	+5⅝
Syntex Corp	128,600	31½	+2⅞
HartzMt Co	128,000	12¼	+3⅜
Instrum Sys	126,600	1¼	
Crutchr Res	102,800	12⅞	+2¼

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	7.70	6.71
Advanced	709	263
Volume Up (in millions)	6.92	1.14
Declined	107	485
Volume Down (in millions)	0.32	4.86
Unchanged	136	194
Total Issues	952	942
New 1978 highs	N.A.	0
New 1978 lows	N.A.	76

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
143.43	136.75	143.42	+6.67

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—3

Aristar Inc
Braniff Int
MdCup wt

NEW LOWS—75

AllegLud pf
AGenBd Fd
AmNat Res
AtlCity El
Avnet pfC
BaySta Gas
Benef 4.50pf
Brnswk 2.40pf
Buff Forge
Bunker Hill
Cascde NGs
CIIIL 2.87pf
CenMePw
ChmNY pf
ColGas pfB
CmE 2.87pf
CnPw 2.50pr
Cooper TR
Dentsply Int
Det Edison
Dorsey Cp
DukeP pfM
Easco Corp
Excelsr InS
GMtr 3.75pf
GaPw 7.72pf
Hock Watr
INA InvSec
Ill Power
Insilco pfA
Interpace pf
IowaIll GE
JerC 13.50pf
KansPL 2.23pf
Kidde prB
Laclede Gas
LeeEnt n
LibOFd pfA
LincPlac Fd
McLouth St
MhWl 2.67pf
MidCTel 2.06pf
Minn PwLt
Mohw Rub
NevP 2.30pf
NEnGE 9.80pf
Nicor Inc
OcciP 2.30pf
OhEd 9.12pf
Orange Rk
PacT&T pf
PennaCo pf
PaPL 13pf
PaPL 8.00pf
Pnwlt 1.60pf
PhilaEl 7pf
PubS NwMx
PSEG 4.18pf
RltyRef Tr
Relin 2.68pf
Roch GasE
Rosario Res
SanDie Gas
Shellr 1.40pf
Sierra PacP
StatMut Sec
TexETrn pf
UnEl 8.00pf
Unit Indust
UnivLeaf
War Swasey
WnUn 4.60pf
WinterJack
Wisc ElPow
WiscGas pf

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.A.	N.A.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb.	1.53	1.85
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	317.00	289.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	74-75	50-51
Lead spot, lb.	.37-.39	0.31
Copper elect., lb	72⅝	60⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	7.9017	6.2954
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	.33½-.35	.31-.37
Silver N.Y., oz	5.940	4.795
Gold N.Y., oz	222.75	161.85
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
November 1, 1978	989.80 f	828.90 f

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
November 1, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	5.05	5.05	4.98	5.07	—.03
Mar	5.28	5.28	5.13	5.19	—.16
Apr	5.65	5.65	5.50	5.50	—.25
May	6.30	6.30	6.12	6.14	—.22

Est. sales: 2,673; sales Tues. 3,588.

Total open interest Tues. 12,977, up 56 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	151.00	154.00	150.50	153.50	+0.44
Mar	141.00	144.99	140.50	143.76	+0.86
May	137.50	139.95	137.50	139.25	
Jul	134.75	137.00	134.50	136.88	+0.63
Sep	132.50	134.25	132.00	134.35	—0.25
Dec	131.00	131.25	131.00	131.43	—0.87

Est. sales: 655; sales Tues. 671.

Total open interest Tues. 4,767, up 150 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	8.50	8.60	8.50	8.78	—0.12
Mar	9.01	9.27	9.00	9.20	—0.22
May	9.26	9.43	9.25	9.38	—0.24
Jul	9.45	9.59	9.43	9.54	—0.22
Sep	9.65	9.75	9.64	9.72	—0.18
Oct	9.80	9.83	9.75	9.80	—0.20
Mar	10.30	10.34	10.25	10.30	—0.15

Est. sales: 5,725; sales Tues. 7,256.

Total open interest Tues. 31,290, off 278 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	171.75	173.65	171.55	173.00	—4.40
Mar	171.50	173.50	171.20	172.85	—4.30
May	172.25	173.80	171.50	173.10	—3.75
Jul	172.25	172.60	172.00	172.55	—3.75
Sep	171.45	171.75	171.45	171.55	—3.65
Dec	167.75	167.75	167.75	168.00	

Est. sales: 1,657; sales Tues. 1,166.

Total open interest Tues. 7,732, off 54 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	134.50	135.25	132.35	132.35	—3.00
Jan	128.90	129.60	127.25	127.40	—2.55
Mar	128.50	129.40	127.25	127.25	—2.00
May	120.00	128.80	126.50	126.80	—2.20
Jul	127.50	128.20	127.20	126.20	—2.30
Sep	127.72	127.75	125.60	125.60	—2.75
Nov	118.50	118.50	116.75	116.75	—2.25
Jan	108.00	108.00	106.00	105.50	
Mar	105.85	105.05	105.05	103.70	—2.30

Est. sales: 850 sales Tue. 1,885.

Total open interest Tue. 12,878, off 66 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	67.30	68.70	67.30	67.54	—1.76
Mar	70.80	71.70	70.50	70.58	—1.72
May	72.60	73.25	71.90	71.99	—1.86
Jul	73.10	74.20	72.70	72.85	—1.70
Oct	68.10	68.20	67.30	67.40	—1.35
Dec	66.85	67.25	66.50	66.59	—0.85

Est. sales: 11,250; sales Tues. 7,189.

Total open interest Tues. 37,272, up 199 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	67.20	68.90	67.20	67.80	—2.40
Jan	67.90	69.60	67.90	68.40	—2.50
Mar	69.95	71.05	69.65	69.95	—2.40
May	71.10	72.25	70.90	71.05	—2.40
Jul	72.20	73.15	71.95	72.10	—2.45
Sep	73.25	74.10	72.90	73.05	—2.45
Dec	74.40	75.00	74.20	74.20	—2.45
Jan	75.00	75.90	75.00	74.60	—2.45
Mar	76.00	76.00	75.40	75.40	—2.45
May	76.85	76.85	76.00	76.20	—2.45
Jul	77.00	77.80	76.75	77.00	—2.45

Est. sales: 11,500; sales Tues. 9,468.

Total open interest Tues. 59,732, up 114 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz					
Nov	586.00	598.00	585.00	586.50	—30.30
Dec	601.50	601.50	601.50	601.50	—20.00
Jan	605.90	605.90	605.90	605.90	—20.00
Mar	614.60	614.60	614.60	614.60	—20.00
May	623.30	623.30	623.30	623.30	—20.00
Jul	632.30	632.30	632.30	632.30	—20.00
Sep	641.40	641.40	641.40	641.40	—20.00
Dec	655.80	655.80	655.80	655.80	—20.00
Jan	660.60	660.60	660.60	660.60	—20.00
May	679.90	679.90	679.90	679.90	—20.00

Est. sales: 10,778; sales Tues. 25,332.

Total open interest Tues. 278,807, up 364 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	370.60	370.60	370.60	370.60	—10.00
Apr	371.60	371.60	371.60	371.60	—10.00
Jul	373.90	373.90	373.90	373.90	—10.00
Jul	350.00	378.00	372.00	376.00	

Est. sales: 209; sales Tues. 4,177.

Total open interest Tues. 8,373, off 259 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Oct	225.20	229.00	220.00	223.10	—15.70
Nov	230.70	230.70	220.70	220.70	—10.00
Dec	232.00	232.40	232.40	232.40	
Feb	234.80	234.80	234.80	234.80	—10.00
Apr	239.10	239.10	239.10	243.50	—10.00
Jun	243.50	243.50	243.50	243.50	—10.00
Aug	247.90	247.90	247.90	247.90	—10.00
Oct	252.40	252.40	252.40	252.40	—10.00
Dec	257.00	257.00	257.00	257.00	—10.00
Feb	261.70	261.70	261.70	261.70	—10.00
Apr	266.40	266.40	266.40	266.40	—10.00
Jun	271.20	271.20	271.20	271.20	—10.00
Aug	276.00	276.00	276.00	276.00	—10.00

Est. sales: 5,500; sales Tues. 43,411.

Total open interest Tues. 116,397, up 1,255, from Mon.

CHICAGO FUTURES
November 1, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	3.55	3.64	3.55	3.58	—.03½
Mar	3.49	3.59½	3.49	3.51¾	—.03¼
May	3.46	3.56	3.46	3.47	—.04¼
Jul	3.30	3.36½	3.30	3.32¼	—.02¼
Sep	3.33	3.39	3.33	3.35½	—.01¾
Dec	3.39½	3.45	3.39½	3.42	—.01

Sales Tues. 9,858.

Total open interest Tues. 48,348, up 131 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.31½	2.36	2.31½	2.32⅝	—.01¾
Mar	2.41½	2.45	2.40	2.41¾	—.01¾
May	2.47⅝	2.51½	2.47	2.48	—.01¾
Jul	2.51	2.55	2.50½	2.52	—.01¾
Sep	2.53	2.57	2.52⅝	2.54	—.01¼
Dec	2.56½	2.58½	2.55⅝	2.58½	—.00¼

Sales Tues.: 28,389.

Total open interest Tues. 151,673, up 1,475 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	6.99	7.07	6.86½	6.90½	—.14¾
Jan	7.00	7.20	6.99	7.00½	—.17½
Mar	7.12	7.30	7.09½	7.13¼	—.04¼
May	7.17	7.35	7.17	7.20¼	—.15¼
Jul	7.21	7.36	7.18½	7.21½	—.15
Aug	7.08	7.24	7.08	7.11	—.16½
Sep	6.90	6.99	6.85½	6.85½	—.15½
Nov	6.78	6.84	6.71	6.71½	—.15

Sales Tues. 69,674.

Total open interest Tues. 145,325, off 1,348 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Dec	192.00	195.50	190.00	191.10	—5.50
Jan	190.00	196.00	190.00	192.10	—5.30
Mar	191.00	195.50	191.00	192.70	—5.00
May	191.00	195.00	190.50	191.80	—5.20
Jul	190.00	194.50	190.00	192.00	—4.70
Aug	190.00	194.00	190.00	191.50	—4.00
Sep	189.00	193.00	189.00	190.00	—5.00
Oct	186.00	187.00	186.00	187.00	—4.00
Dec				186.50	—4.50

Sales Tues. 15,014.

Total open interest Tues. 60,233, up 246 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	25.50	26.15	25.25	25.57	—.66
Jan	25.25	26.10	25.22	25.47	—.65
Mar	25.25	25.95	25.03	25.42	—.61
May	24.90	25.80	24.90	25.27	—.63
Jul	24.85	25.60	24.80	25.15	—.65
Aug	24.67	25.40	24.67	25.00	—.67
Sep	24.25	24.90	23.80	24.52	—.41
Oct	23.80	24.40	23.80	24.32	—.35
Dec	23.50	23.95	23.50	23.82	—.50

Sales Tues. 18,459.

Total open interest Tues. 60,842, up 591 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.37½	1.43½	1.37	1.39½	—.01¾
Mar	1.47½	1.53¼	1.47	1.49½	—.01¾
May	1.52	1.57	1.51¾	1.54	—.01
Jul	1.51½	1.56¼	1.51½	1.53¼	—.01¼
Sep				1.54¼	—.01¼

Sales Tues. 1,250.

Total open interest Tues. 11,253, off 77 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	52.50	52.95	52.05	52.05	—1.50
Jan	53.02	53.80	53.02	53.0.	—1.50
Feb	54.80	55.00	54.22	54.22	—1.50
Apr	56.50	57.25	56.35	56.35	—1.50
Jun	59.50	59.80	58.75	58.80	—1.45
Aug	59.70	60.20	58.82	59.12	—1.20
Oct	59.50	60.05	59.00	59.15	—1.00
Dec	60.67	60.67	59.80	60.42	—.65
Jan	60.90	60.90	60.90	60.90	—.50
Feb	61.00	61.00	60.60	60.60	—.95

Est. sales: 19,746; sales Tues. 29,084.

Total open interest Tues. 91,719, off 172 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	64.40	64.40	63.30	63.67	—1.13
Jan	68.00	68.65	67.50	67.50	—1.50
Mar	70.50	70.90	69.92	69.92	—1.50
Apr	71.40	71.40	70.37	70.42	—1.45
May	72.00	72.00	70.70	70.95	—1.25
Aug	72.15	72.20	71.60	71.60	—1.50
Sep	71.57	72.20	71.35	71.80	—1.05
Oct	72.00	72.30	71.50	71.60	—1.40

Est. sales: 2,673. Sales Tues. 3,097.

Total open interest Tues. 18,092, up 25 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	50.00	50.70	48.90	49.15	—1.25
Feb	49.60	50.90	48.92	48.92	—1.50
Apr	47.10	48.20	46.05	46.45	—.97
Jun	49.40	50.10	48.40	48.65	—1.05
Jul	49.40	50.25	48.65	49.40	—.95
Aug	48.15	48.20	47.15	47.30	—.85
Oct	46.20	46.65	45.10	45.90	+.30
Dec	46.10	46.25	45.97	45.97	—.13

Est. sales: 10,507; sales Tues. 10,503.

Total open interest Tues. 20,328, up 788 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	41.25	41.25	40.80	41.00	—.65
Dec	43.50	43.50	43.00	43.10	—.60
Jan	44.80	44.90	44.25	44.40	—.67

Sales Tues. 235.

Total open interest Tues. 1,319, up 14 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Clos
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.				
Feb	64.50	65.92	63.75	63.4
Mar	64.40	65.35	63.35	63.2
May	64.60	65.66	63.27	63.
Jul	64.40	65.30	63.30	63.
Aug	63.30	63.30	60.90	61.

Est. sales: 5,096; sales T

Total open interest Tues. 9,780, up from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Clos
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.				
Nov	54.55	56.55	54.55	55.
Dec	60.85	61.45	60.70	6
Jan	57.50	58.00	57.50	5
Feb	55.25	55.90	54.75	5

Est. sales: 189; sales

Total open interest Tues. 919, off from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Clos
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.				
Nov	218.00	219.50	213.80	214
Jan	209.00	210.10	206.10	20
Mar	203.00	204.60	201.50	20
May	201.00	202.50	200.50	20
Jul	201.00	201.50	200.40	20
Sep	198.80	199.00	197.80	19

Est. sales: 3,180; sales T

Total open interest Tues. 7,365, off from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Clos
PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)				
Nov	215.00	217.00	213.40	214
Jan	207.50	209.70	206.40	20
Mar	206.50	208.00	206.10	20
May	206.60	208.50	206.20	20
Jul	207.50	208.50	207.50	20
Sep	206.50	206.50	206.00	20
Nov				20

Sales: T

Total open interest Tues. 5,228, u from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Clos
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.				
Dec	90.83	91.15	90.65	90.
Mar	90.61	90.94	90.58	90.
Jun	90.58	90.76	90.49	90.
Sep	90.48	90.76	90.45	90.
Dec	90.57	90.72	90.48	90.
Mar	90.58	90.72	90.49	90.
Jun	90.64	90.77	90.50	90.
Sep	90.63	90.76	90.50	90.

Est. sales: 12,720; sales T

Total open interest Tues. 47,029, from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Clos
GNMA CERTIFICATES (8 pct.—$100,000 prin.; pts. & 32nds of pct.)				
Nov				90
Dec	89-07	89-24	89-07	89
Mar	89-08	89-23	89-08	89
Jun	89-15	89-24	89-15	89
Sep	89-22	89-26	89-22	89
Dec	89-17	89-27	89-17	89
Mar	89-20	89-20	89-20	89
Jun				89
Sep	89-10	89-14	89-10	89
Dec	89-13	89-13	89-13	89
Mar	89-10	89-10	89-10	89
Jun	89-06	89-06	89-06	89

Sales: Tues. 10,885

Total open interest Tues. 54,366, from Mon.

IMM Futures

November 1, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close
SWISS FRANC				
Dec	0.6722	0.6732	0.6722	0.6722c
Mar	0.6913	0.6913	0.6913	0.6913c
June	0.7084	0.7084	0.7084	0.7084c
Sept	0.7260	0.7260	0.7260	0.7260c
Dec	0.7415	0.7415	0.7415	0.7415c
GUILDER				
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5254c
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5310c
FRENCH FRANC				
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2445c
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2458c
June	0.2440	0.2440	0.2440	0.244
YEN				
Dec	5529	5529	5529	5529c
Mar	5648	5648	5648	5648c
June	5762	5762	5762	5762c
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5860c
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	60
Initial 0.00 omitted				
STERLING				
Dec	2.0145	2.0145	2.0145	2.014
Mar	2.0100	2.0100	2.0100	2.0100
June	2.0020	2.0020	2.0020	2.0020
Sept	1.9970	1.9970	1.9970a	1.9970c
CANADIAN DOLLAR				
Dec	0.8585	0.8650	0.8582	0.859
Mar	0.8650	0.8722	0.8650	0.865
June	0.8725	0.8765	0.8715a	0.8715c
Sept	0.8775	0.8775	0.8740	0.8740
DEUTSCHE MARK				
Dec	0.5464	0.5464	0.5464	0.5464c
Mar	0.5790	0.5790	0.5790	0.5790a
June	0.5895	0.5895	0.5895	0.5895a
Sept	0.6012	0.6012	0.6012	0.6012a
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6158c

U.S. and Soviet Near Accord on Cargo Insurance

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ) — Federal maritime administrator Robert Blackwell said the United States and the Soviet Union have broken a six-year old "impasse" that will permit U.S. marine underwriters to share in the business of writing insurance contracts on cargos moving between the two countries.

Between now and next April 30, U.S. officials said, further negotiations will be held with the Russians on details of an agreement permitting U.S. underwriters to share on the ocean cargo insurance business.

Deficit for New Zealand

WELLINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ) — New Zealand had a balance-of-payments deficit of $N.Z.505 million in the year ended Sept. 30, compared with a deficit of $492 million a year earlier and a deficit of $716 million in the similar period of 1976, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand reported today.

Russian Nuclear Blast

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 31 (AP) — The Soviet Union early today set off an underground nuclear explosion in western Siberia, the Uppsala Seismological Institute said.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

November 1, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	111.50	109.95	111.20	111.35	110.75	110.80
Mar	115.00	112.75	114.45	114.50	113.70	113.75
May	117.00	114.60	116.30	116.40	115.60	115.70
Aug	119.00	117.90	118.70	118.80	118.00	118.25
Oct	121.50	120.00	121.00	121.40	120.10	120.25
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	122.05	123.40	121.90	122.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	126.50	127.50	125.00	126.00
4,328 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,966	1,934	1,945	1,947	1,959	1,962
Mar	2,000	1,976	1,986	1,988	1,996	1,998
May	2,030	2,011	2,020	2,021	2,030	2,033
Jul	2,030	2,018	2,023	2,024	2,038.5	2,040
Sep	2,075	2,015	2,016	2,017	2,032	2,033
Dec	1,993	1,983	1,982	1,889	1,997	1,998
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,960	1,985	1,984	1,987
2,233 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,560	1,552	1,552	1,554	1,533	1,535
Jan	1,485	1,448	1,470	1,472	1,448	1,450
Mar	1,380	1,346	1,370	1,372	1,346	1,347
May	1,335	1,307	1,331	1,333	1,308	1,309
Jul	1,305	1,280	1,301	1,304	1,275	1,285
Sep	1,271	1,248	1,266	1,269	1,230	1,245
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,236	1,249	1,210	1,225
5,457 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

November 1, 1978

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	750.00	751.00	739.50	740.50
3 months	770.50	771.00	760.50	761.00
Cathodes: spot	738.00	740.00	727.50	728.50
3 months	758.00	760.00	748.00	749.00
Tin: spot	7,995.00	8,015.00	7,800.00	7,810.00
3 months	7,800.00	7,820.00	7,635.00	7,650.00
Lead: spot	426.00	427.00	415.00	416.00
3 months	410.00	410.50	403.50	404.00
Zinc: spot	353.00	354.00	351.00	352.00
3 months	364.00	364.50	362.50	363.00
Silver: spot	297.80	298.10	298.30	298.50
3 months	305.00	305.20	305.70	305.80

European Gold Markets

November 1, 1978

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	238.65	227.50	—15.10
Zurich	239.625	234.75	—9.125
Paris (12.5 kilo)		Closed	

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris; Opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	27.60
Albert Heiin	106.20
Algemblank	360.50
Amrobank	74.30
A'Dam Rub	63.00
Fokker	28.00
Heineken	97.20
H.V.A.	54.00
Hoogovens	33.20
K.L.M.	124.50
Nat Nedder	107.20
Pakhoed	44.00
Philips	24.40
Robeco	159.70
Rolinco	129.00
Royal Dutch	119.10
Unilever	115.70
Van Ommer	132.00
Ver Mach	49.00

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	81.00
B.A.S.F.	134.00
Bayer	138.60
Commerzbnk	228.60
Cont Gummi	67.80
Daimler	340.50
Demag	177.50
Deutbank	306.00
DresdeBk	246.40
Hoechst	133.50
Hoesch	49.00
Karlstd	323.00
Kaufhof	249.00
K.H.D.	194.20
Lufthansa	91.00
Mannesman	174.00
Metallgesell	243.00
Neckermann	164.50
RWE.new	178.90
Schering	257.50
Siemens	294.50
Thyssen	118.00
Varta	186.00
Veba	127.50
Volkswagen	240.80

London

Anglo-Am co	3.04
Anglo-Am	0.35
Barclary bk	3.36
Beecharm G	6.47
BICC	1.27
Boots	1.92
Bowater	1.79
Brit-Am-Tot	2.75
Brit-Oxyg	0.68
Brit Pet	8.68
Burmah	0.69
CadburySc	0.55
Chartered	1.42
Courtaulds	1.14
DeBeer D	3.51
Decca Rec	4.30
Distillers	1.90
Dunlop	0.68
E Mus Ind	1.53
GEC	3.17
FreeStGed	18.50
GKN	2.65
Glaxo Gr	5.43
Gold Fields	1.72
Gt Un SI	2.98
Guinness	1.50
Hawker-Sidd	2.32
Hudson Bay	$12.00
Imp Chem	3.62
Imps	0.815
Mark&Spen	0.83
Metal Box	3.14
Nichols	0.72
Plessey	1.06
Rand Mines	0.41
Rank Org	2.46
Royal Dutch	42.00
R.T.Z.	2.38
Shell	5.65
Thorn (A)	3.51
Tube Invest	3.72
Union Carb	2.64
Vickers	1.90
War L3½	0.29
West Deep	$9.50
West Drief	$29.00
West Hold	$27.00
West Mln	1.32
Woolworth	0.69
ZCI	0.13

Zurich

Alusuisse	970
Buehrle	2,470
B Boveri	1,475
Cib Geigy	910
Cr Suisse	2,130
Fisher	515
HofRochN	5,850
Nestle	2,935
Sandoz	3,025
Ste B. Suisse	340
Sulzer	2,220
U.B. Suisse	3,050

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	1978 Low
Amsterdam	88.10	88.10	100.80	85.60
Brussels	Closed	105.62	119.93	94.04
Frankfurt	156.57	157.45	164.46	141.16
London 30	479.20	478.90	535.50	433.40
London 500	238.83	240.47	265.50	208.42
Milan	Closed	73.44	82.52	55.45
Paris	Closed	119.29	127.35	78.10
Sydney	531.83	531.00	566.79	441.19
Tokyo (n)	436.41	438.18	439.75	364.04
Tokyo (o)	5,872.42	5,902.93	5,926.82	3,867.91
Zurich	289.50	291.30	342.00	289.50

(n) new (o) old

Tokyo Exchange

November 1, 1978

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	345	Matsu E. Wks	650
Canon	427	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	121
Dai Nip. Print	602	Mitsubi Corp.	424
Fuji Bank	280	Mitsui Co.	296
Fuji Photo	526	Mitsukoshi	585
Hitachi	221	Nippon Elec.	237
Honda Motor	470	Sharp	440
C. Itoh	240	Sony Corp	1,360
Japan Air L.	2,900	Sumitomo Bank	280
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,150	Taisho Marine	246
Kao Soap	640	Takeda	440
Kirin Brewery	459	Teijin	120
Komatsu	354	Tokyo Marine	505
Kubota	292	Toray	155
Matsu Ind.	747	Toyota	843

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

		Dollar	D-Mark
1	M.	9 9/16 - 9 11/16	3⅛ - 3¼
2	M.	10¾ - 10⅞	3¼ - 3⅜
3	M.	11 3/16 - 11 5/16	3¼ - 3⅜
6	M.	11⅞ - 12	3⅝ - 3¾
1	Y.	11⅞ - 12	3¾ - 3⅞

		Swiss Franc	Sterling
1	M.	1/16 - 3/16	
2	M.	3/16 - 5/16	
3	M.	3/16 - 5/16	Not Available
6	M.	⅜ - ½	
1	Y.	¾ - ⅞	

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	91¾	92¾
Ashland 7½-82	94	95
Australia 8¼-83	93¾	94¾
Australia 8¾-91	93¾	94¾
Australia 8½-92	89	90
BTokyo 7⅞-84	89¾	90¾
Barclays 8½-92	91¼	92¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	88½	89½
Bell Can 7¾-87	87½	88½
BFCE 8¾-83	95	96
Brazil 9¼-84	95	97
Brit Gas 9-81	96½	97½
BrokenHill 8-85	88½	89½
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	91¼	92¼
Cdn NatlR 8⅞-86	89	90
Charbongs 8⅝-81	96	97
CityInvest 8¾-84	90	91
Cons Food 7¾-91	88	99
Conoco 8-86	93¾	94¾
Cutler Ham 8-87	93¾	94¾
EEC 8¼-83	94¼	95¼
EEC 7¾-84	89½	90½
ECS 8¾-81	97	98
ECS 8¾-97	91¾	92¾
EIB 8¼-83	92½	93½
≠ EIB 8-84	91¼	92¼
EIB 8¾-92	92¾	93¾
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	91½	92½
EMI 9¼-89	90¼	91¼
Ericsson 8½-89	90	91
Esso 8-86 nov	96¾	97¾
Eurofima 8½-83	92½	93½
Fiat 8-82	90	91
First Chic 7-90	95¼	96¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	89¼	90¼
Gould 9¾-83	97½	98½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	84	85
Hamersley 8½-84	92½	93½
Home Oil 9½-86	95½	96½
ICI 8¼-87	92	93
ISE Cnda 9-82	94¾	95¾
I.U.Overseas 9-83	92¾	93¾
Kidde W. 8½-85	91¼	92¼
Kockums 8-83	94	95
Manitoba 8¾-83	94½	95½
Michelin 9¼-86	95	96
Midld Intl 8¾-86	93¼	94¼
Montreal 9¼-83	94¼	95¼
NCBoard 8-87	88½	89½
NatWest 9-86	94¼	95¼
NBrunswick 9-83	93¾	94¾
NBrunswick 8-84	89¼	90¼
NZealand 9¼-82	97½	98½
NZealand 8½-83	93¾	94¾
NrgKombk 8½-91	92¾	93¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	88½	89½
Norway 8½-81	96½	97½
Occidental 9¾-83	96	97
Offsh Min 8¾-85	91½	92½
Ontario 9-83	96½	97½
OntarioHyd 8-87	89¼	90½
ProvSaskat 8⅞-86	93¾	94¾
QuebProv 8½-81	94½	95½
QuebProv 9-83	93¼	94¼
Ralston 7½-87	92½	93½
SaabScania 8½-89	86½	87½
S.A.S. 8-85	91¾	92¾
Shell 8-86	94¾	95¾
Shell 7½-87	92½	93½
Singer 8¾-82	87¾	88¾
Stind 8⅞-88	94½	95½
Sweden 8¼-87	91	92
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93	94
TMay 7¾-87	87¼	88¼
Textron 7¾-87	90½	91½
Transocean 8-86	96½	97½
Transocean 7½-87	94	95
UnOil 7½-87	92	93
Utah 8-87	92¾	93¾
Vwagen 7¾-87	86¾	87¾
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	85¼	86¼

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	73	75
Beatrice 6¼-91	106	108
Beatrice 4½-92	89½	91½
Beecham 6¾-92	108¼	109¼
Borden 6¾-91	95	97
Borden 5-92	87	89
BroadHale 4¼-87	72	74
Carnation 4-88	70	72
Chevron 5-88	133½	135½
Chrysler 4¾-88	61½	63½
Chrysler 5-88	65	67
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	126	128
Cummint 6¼-86	86	88
Dartind 4¾-87	72½	73½
EastKodak 4½-86	77	79
Ford 6-86	83	85
Ford 5-88	73	75
GenElec 4¼-87	73	75
GenFoods 4½-82	85	87
Gillette 4¾-82	82½	84½
Gillette 4¾-87	70½	72½
GulWestn 5-86	81	83
Honneywell 6-86	79	81
ICI 6¾-97	93¾	94¾
INA 6-97	86	88
ISE 6¾-89	92	94
ITT 4¾-97	72½	73½
Jusco 6-92	151	152½
Komatsu 7¼-90	175	176
Mitsui 7¼-90	134	135½
MorganJP 4¼-87	96	98
Nabisco 5¼-88	98	100
OwensIll 4½-87	101	103
PennevJC 4½-87	71	73
Phillamp 4¾-83	103	105
RCA 5-88	78	80
Revlon 4¾-83	134	136
Revlon 4¾-87	115	117
Sperry 4¼-88	84½	86½
Squibb 4¼-87	75½	77½
Texaco 4½-88	70	71
Tyco 8½-88	93½	95½
UBS 4½-87	177	-
UnCarb 4¾-82	85	87
WarnLamb 4½-87	73	75
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	72½	74½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 - 100)

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	Closed	Closed
Previous	96.84	89.49

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

6⅝% CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES DUE NOVEMBER 20, 1990

Pursuant to Section 3.05 of this Company's Indenture dated as of November 20, 1975 under which the above Debentures were issued, notice is hereby given as follows:

1. On October 19, 1978 the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to make a free distribution of shares of its Common Stock to shareholders of record as of November 20, 1978 in Japan (November 19 in New York City), at the rate of 1 new share for each 10 shares held.

2. Accordingly, the conversion price of the Debentures will be adjusted effective immediately after such record date. The conversion price in effect prior to such adjustment is Yen 598.80 per share of Common Stock, and the adjusted conversion price will be Yen 544.40 per share of Common Stock.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.
by *The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company as Trustee*
November 2, 1978

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, November 1, 1978

AELInd	6¼	6¾
AFAProt	8½	9½
AVMCp	4	4½
AddisnW	8⅝	8⅞
AdvRoss	2	2⅝
AdvMicr	18¼	18¾
AlexAlex	26¾	27½
Allcoinc	15½	16
AllynB	12½	13⅛
AFinCp	16¾	17¼
AFurn	2 15-16	3 3-16
AGreet	10⅞	11¼
AMicros	14⅞	15⅜
ATvCom	44¾	46¾
AWeldng	12	13
AmterT	2½	2 11-16
Anodite	4⅝	5
AnheusB	22½	23
AntaCo	6¾	7¼
ArdMay	2⅝	2⅝
ArkWGs	17	17¾
AsdCola	17¾	18½
AtlGsLt	15¼	15⅝
BairdCp	5½	6
BaoaHE	14⅝	15⅛
BkamRt	11	11½
BasicRs	3	3½
BassttFr	17	17¾
BaylsMk	10½	11
Beeline	9⅛	9½
BetzLab	31¾	32½
BibbCo	10	10½
BirdSon	27½	29
Birtchr	1¼	1⅝
BlkHillP	23⅞	24⅝
Bonanza	5	5¼
Brinks	9⅝	9⅞
BrookS	28½	30
BrwTom	16¾	17¼
Buckbee	3⅝	4⅛
Buckeye	11⅜	11⅞
BurnupS	3½	3⅞
CalWtSv	31	32½
ConradH	2½	2¾
CapSwC	8½	9¼
CapInAir	2¼	2⅝
CareCp	6	7
CnVtPS	14⅛	14½
ChmLea	24½	26
ChesUtl	10	10⅝
CircleF	5¼	6¼
CitzUtA	37¾	38¼
CitzUtB	33	33¾
ClarkJL	27½	29
ClowCp	7⅝	8⅛
ColuVent	1⅜	1⅝
ComCIH	19⅛	19⅝
CmIShr	43½	45½
CmwTel	32½	34½
ConnGn	36	36½
ConPap	44	45
Crawfd	11½	12½
CrossCo	28¼	29¾
CutlrFed	¾	1½
DanlyM	18¾	19¾
DtaDes	6⅝	7⅛
Data 100	19⅛	19⅝
DaytMal	20½	22½
DekibAg	19¼	20
DeLuxC	30	30¾
DefCanT	10¾	11¾
DetIntB	17	19
DewevEl	2	3
DiaCrys	19½	21
DixnCru	23½	25
Docutel	4	4⅝
DollrGn	8⅝	9¼
Donldsn	26¾	27¾
DorchGs	9¾	10
DoylDB	17	17¾
DunkinD	10½	10⅞
Duriron	13¼	14¼
Eberline	7½	8½
EconLab	21¾	22¼
ElPasEl	9⅞	10¼
ElderBe	8½	9¼
EleNucl	4⅞	5⅛
ElModul	4⅝	5½
EnrDev	12¼	13
Entwistl	3¼	4
EqtOil	14¾	15¾
EthanAl	20¾	21½
Fabri	1 3-16	1 7-16
FidUnLf	23½	24
Fingrht	17⅜	17⅞
FtBkSys	37¼	38
FtBostn	17	17¾
FtEmpS	9¼	9¾
FtWnFin	4⅞	5⅛
Flickgr	11½	12
FloatPnt	16¾	17¾
FlaWatU	⅛	½
ForestO	12½	12⅞
Formigli	2¾	3½
FrankCp	7¾	8¼
FrankEl	13⅛	13⅞
Frndice	11½	12
GnRlEst	7½	9
GnReins	173	177
GovEFn	10¼	11
GreenM	12⅝	13⅛
GreyAdv	27	30
Glfintst	12½	14
Gyrodyn	6¼	6¾
HrpRow	12	12½
HarpGp	17	17½
HartfNt	14½	15
HenrdF	17¼	18
Holobm	2¼	2¾
Hoover	10¾	11¼
HorizRs	1⅜	1⅞
HudsPap	42	44
HyattCp	16¼	17¼
HyattInt	13	14
IndNucl	3⅛	3⅝
Infraind	3⅝	4⅛
IntelCp	48½	50
IntrcEnr	4¼	5¼
IntmtGs	13	13½
InBkWsh	6⅞	7⅛
IwaSoUt	24	24½
JamWPr	8¾	9½
Jamsby	13	13¾
JiffyFd	⅜	¾
JoslynM	14¾	15½
KaisSt pf	19¾	20½
Kalvar	2⅝	2¾
Kaman	16¼	17
KmpAm	12½	13
KateGre	½	1
Kaysam	2¾	3½
KearnyT	15	15⅝
KellySv	26	28
Keuffel	11	12
KeveFlb	23	24
KeyCFd	14¾	15½
Kimball	15	15½
KingInt	13½	15
KnapeV	14	15
Kratos	19½	21
Lanceln	19	19¾
LandRes	3	3½
LaneCo	18¾	19¾
LidStor	9¼	10
LinBcst	33¼	34
Logetrn	10½	11½
MadsGE	15⅝	16⅛
MagellPet	1 1-16	1 3-16
MajorRt	1¼	1½
Mallkrt	30¼	31¼
MgtAsst	14½	15
MoulLP	27	28½
McCorm	13⅝	13⅞
McQuay	11	11¾
MidaxW	19½	20½
MdldCap	6⅞	7⅜
MidlRes	1½	1 11-16
MidlBks	25	26
Millipr	26	26¾
MissVlG	18¼	19¼
ManiCol	5¼	6⅛
MooreFd	15	16
MorgRes	3¼	4
Mostek	15⅛	15⅝
MatchM	10	11
MotClub	6⅛	6⅞
Mueller	21¾	22¼
NargCo	24½	26
NatGOil	15¾	16¼
NatLibty	7⅜	7¾
NwldRE	13¼	14¼
NJNGas	14⅛	14⅝
NielsnA	24	24½
NielsnB	24⅝	24⅞
NoCarGs	9⅝	10
NoEOl un	50	51
NwtNGs	9¾	10⅛
NwstPS	16¾	17¼
Noxell	15¾	16¼
OgilvyM	21	21¾
OhFerro	7¾	8⅞
OtterTP	19½	20
OversAir	6⅛	6⅞
PCAInt	10⅝	10⅞
PabstB	13⅛	14⅛
PcGaR	22	22¾
PauleyP	5½	6¼
PeerMf	8	8⅝
PennEnt	15¾	16¼
PeterHH	15¼	16
Petrolit	34¾	35¼
Pettibon	18¼	19¼
PierceSS	11¾	12½
Pinkrtn	28½	29½
PionHiB	17¾	18¼
Plastline	2¼	3¼
PogoPd	10⅝	11
Possis	2	2½
Progrp	1¼	1⅝
PbSvNC	10¾	11⅛
PuriBen	17¾	18½
PutDCap	7¼	7¾
QualInns	4⅝	5
RagenPr	5⅝	6⅛
Raychm	58	60
Raymnd	17½	18½
RecgEq	7	7⅜
RoadEx	28	28¾
RobbMy	28½	30½
Roselon	3¼	4¼
Rouse	7⅛	7⅝
RusStov	12¼	12¾
Sadlier	3⅝	3⅞
ScanDt	2⅛	2⅝
ScrippH	44½	47½
SecPac	31½	31⅞
SeisDelt	8⅝	9⅛
Svcmstr	22¼	23¼
Shawmt	28¼	29¼
SolidSts	4¼	5¼
SCalWtr	13½	14¼
SwGsCp	9⅞	10¼
SwElSv	16½	17¼
Standyn	23¼	24
StdRegs	20	21
StanHP	18	19
SterlSt	6⅛	6⅝
StrawCl	25½	27
SuperEl	6	6⅝
TIME DC	6¼	7
Tampax	26¼	27¼
TecumP	52	54
Tennant	29	31
Tiffany	16½	17
Tiprary	8¼	8⅝
ToscoCp	4¾	5
TrnsOcO	17¾	18¾
TricoPd	48½	51½
TritnOG	4¼	4¾
TysonFd	11¼	12¼
UnMcGil	9¼	10¼
USSurg	15¾	16¼
USTrck	14¼	14¾
UVaBsh	23⅞	24⅛
UpPenP	17¼	18
ValyGas	10¼	10⅝
VanDus	13	13⅜
VanceSn	4⅝	5½
Velcro	8	8⅝
VaNBsh	13¼	14
WshEnr	14½	15
WebbRs	9	9⅝
Weldtrn	2¾	3
WigtnMg	6½	7
WellsGa	4¼	5
WinMtg	3¼	3¾
WmorC	23	23¾
WoodLal	28¼	29
WWEng	4 5-16	4 9-16
WrightW	5⅛	5½
ZionUtn	22⅛	23½

Small Investor Said to S Pace of Wall St. Selling

By Robert E. Dallos

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 — Mutual funds and other large institutions — with the possible exception of some cash-laden pension funds — generally have been sitting on the *sidelines during the New York* stock market's overall decline in October.

While the market has been plunging in recent weeks — and is still down for the month despite today's rise — the biggest investors have not been leading the selling. Some, in fact, say they would be buying if they had any surplus cash now, because they see a lot of bargains. It has been the smaller investor who has set the pace in the selling wave.

"I don't think the institutions have been the big sellers," said Monte Gordon, an official of Dreyfus Corp., a New York-based mutual fund company. "I think this is largely public selling. It's the little guy and the speculator who is a fairly active trader."

It is clear the institutions were in the minority during the recent slide. Monday's trading on the New York Stock Exchange provides an example. There were 597 big block trades (a big block is a single trade of 10,000 shares or more). On Aug. 3, 1978, the day a record 66.37 shares changed hands on the Big Board, there were 1,009 big block trades. In all, there were 73,976 transactions on that record day last August, and at one point the ran 22 minutes late. On Mon however, there were 597 big b trades, 86,321 total transact and the tape was 35 minutes la one point near noon.

Redemptions Outpace Sales

The Investment Company I tute, a Washington-based trad sociation representing 450 mu funds, reports that mutual-f redemptions outpaced sales about $200 million in Septembe

The trade group said that its gressive growth funds, and gro and investment funds, had total sets of $31.8 billion, of which 1 billion, or 6.6 percent was in c Those three are the main kinds funds represented by the tr group.

But while the mutual funds h to sit on their hands, large pens funds were liquid. That is larg because they are not at the dispo of their shareholders who c redeem shares at any time and cause they have a constant flow new money coming in.

"Our money is long-term," s John English, director of pens fund administration for Ameri Telephone & Telegraph. "We do have to worry about calls." He s the decline was viewed by AT& pension funds as an "opportunity

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هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 1

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅝	9½	AAR	.38	3.8	7	20	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
6⅝	4¼	AAV	.32	6.9	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12	6¾	APS	.36	5.8	6	120	7¾	7⅛	7¼	
21½	11½	ASPRO	.72	4.8	6	23	14⅞	13¾	14⅞	+1⅛
2¾	1¼	ATI				17	1½	1½	1½	
17¾	7¼	AVC	.40b	6.7		18	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
34⅞	17	AVX	.32	1.5	8	221	22	20	21⅝	+1⅝
7⅝	2½	AZL		.35		77	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
10⅞	6⅝	AbrdMt	.40b	5.1	4	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	7⅝	AcmeU	.30	3.3	12	42	9	8¾	9	+ ¾
6	2¾	Action				5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ¼
14⅞	6⅛	ActonCp	.24b	2.7	7	x146	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅞
15¼	5⅝	AdamR	.12	1.3	8	138	9	7¾	9	+1⅛
24⅞	13¼	AdobeO	.20	1.3	16	139	17	14½	15⅞	+1⅞
2⅞	1½	AegisCp			6	186	2	1¾	2	+ ¼
18¾	9½	AeroFlo	.30	2.7	4	25	11	10⅝	11	+ ½
7⅞	1½	Aeronca			11	114	4½	3⅝	4½	+1
7½	5⅛	AffilCap	.20e	3.2	7	37	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8	5⅝	AffilHsp	.24	4.1	7	x6	5⅝	d 5¾	5⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	14¾	AffilPub	.64	3.7	7	18	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	6	AfterSix	.28	4.0	3	7	7¼	7	7	— ¼
8	3⅛	AlskAir	.20r	3.8	3	126	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
4⅞	2½	AlboW	.10e	3.2	7	17	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
8½	4¾	Alcolac	.17e	2.8	6	33	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅞
22	9⅝	AllegCp	wt			12	17	16¾	17	+1
8½	1¼	AllegA	wtO			71	4¼	3½	4	+ ⅜
1⅞	3-16	AllegA	wtN			27	⅜	¼	⅜	
47½	23¼	AlgA pf	3	9.4		13	32	29½	32	+3½
8¼	1½	AlldArt				1896	5¼	4¼	4½	+ ½
11⅞	4¼	AlmySt	.20e	3.6	6	4	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
9¼	3⅛	Alphaln	.05e	.9	8	90	6	4¾	5⅝	+ ⅞
11½	6	Altamil	.32e	3.2	4	33	10½	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅝
2	⅝	AltecCp				641	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	12½	AlterFd	.50	4.0	5	53	12⅞	d12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
71½	25¼	Amdhl	.40	.9	18	1486	45	41¾	44½	+5⅝
13⅝	2⅝	AmAgro			6	29	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
10½	5⅛	AmBilt	.25	3.8		7	6½	6⅝	6½	— ¼
40½	14	AmBrd	wt			21	31½	30¼	30¼	+ ¾
11	5¼	ABusPd	.36	4.6	6	19	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅝
6¼	13-16	AmCapCp				77	3⅛	2¼	3⅛	+ ⅞
11⅞	7	AGarPd	.34	4.3	5	14	8	8	8	— ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	AIntPict				103	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅜
3¾	2¼	Alsraell	.09e	3.6	3	38	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
10⅞	6½	AMzeA	.44	5.7	5	15	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¾	AMzeB	.44	6.0	5	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
46½	29½	AmMfg			7	8	34½	33½	34½	+1
14⅞	8⅝	AMdBld	.40	4.4	12	120	9	8½	9	+ ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23¼	5⅝	StaffrdL			8	21	17	16¾	16⅝	— ⅝
26½	16⅝	StdAlln	1	4.9	6	3	20¾	20½	20½	+ ¼
11⅞	6¼	StdCont	.30	3.9	4	25	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
29¼	14⅞	StCoosa	1.30	6.3	4	7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
72⅝	4⅝	StdMetl	.23t	3.2	11	257	7¼	6½	7¼	+ ⅞
26	19¾	StProd	1.40	6.2	7	19	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
31⅝	21½	StdShr	.60t	2.7		4	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
13⅝	4⅞	Stange	.18	2.7	8	180	6⅝	5½	6⅝	+1⅛
11⅝	5¾	StanAv			8	21	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
7⅝	3¾	Stanwd			4	47	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	9	StarSup	.76	6.5	4	7	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
11½	9¾	StarrtHo	.30	2.9	5	139	10½	9⅞	10⅜	+ ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
10¼	4¼	Vernitrn			7	779	5¾	4¾	5⅝	+1¼
8½	15-16	Vertiple			10	112	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+ ⅞
5	2	Viatech			5	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅜	1⅜	VintageE			4	85	3⅝	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅝
8	5⅛	Virco	.16b	2.5	4	x19	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
12⅜	3	Vishay			10	24	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+1¼
7	2½	VisualG	.12	2.7	7	11	4½	4	4½	+ ½
4	2⅛	Vol Mer	.10e	4.0	10	6	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
18¼	10	Voplex	.52	4.4	5	11	11⅞	10¾	11⅞	+1¼
5⅛	2¾	VulcCp	.10e	2.6	4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
16	7½	Vulclnc	.68	5.3	5	62	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅜
22½	12¼	Vulclnc pf	1	5.4		4	18½	18⅛	18½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅝	WTC	.10	2.8	20	37	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅝
10¼	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	5.4	6	27	7⅝	6¾	7⅝	+ ¾
3½	1¾	WadelEq				6	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
18½	6⅝	Wainoco			11	496	12⅝	10⅝	12¼	+ ⅝
27¾	20⅝	Walco	.80	3.6	6	5	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
11⅝	5	WallcS	.28	4.0	8	46	7	6⅛	7	+ ¾
33⅝	10⅝	Wang	.06	.3	15	270	22½	21⅛	22¼	+2½
33¼	7¾	Wang B	.14	.7	14	303	21⅝	19¾	21½	+2
17¾	6½	Wards	Co		4	31	10⅝	10	10¾	+ ½
23¾	3½	WarnC	pf1.05	.4		182	12⅝	10⅝	12¼	+2
3⅝	2	WshHm	.071	3.1	28	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
48¾	29¼	WshPost	.60	1.5	7	72	39¾	38⅝	39¼	
25½	21¾	WRIT	1.80	8.3	13	24	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	Watsco	.30	5.6	8	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Weiman			5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12½	5⅛	WeldTuA				5	8	8	8	+ ¼
5⅛	3⅛	Wellco	.25	7.4	9	14	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	6⅛	WescoFn	.34	5.0	6	20	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
8⅝	4¼	WstChP				30	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
53⅝	50	WTex	pf4.40	8.7		240	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
35¼	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	4.1	5	119	24½	23	24½	+1⅜
19½	9½	WstFin	.32	2.3	3	77	13¾	12⅝	13¾	+1¾
8⅝	4⅝	Whippny	.20	3.7		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅝	4¼	WhitCbl	.40	8.2	7	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ½
7⅝	3⅛	Whitehall			6	67	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ¾
7-32	1-16	Whittakr	wt			7	1-16	1-16	1-16	
8½	2	Wichita			9	297	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+ ¾
14	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	5.1	5	44	9⅞	9	9⅞	+ ⅞
4	3⅛	WilsnB	.30	9.6	9	20	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
16¼	8⅝	Wincorp	.40	3.9	15	30	10¼	10¼	10¼	
8⅝	7	Winkim	.40	5.0	6	11	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅝	WolfHB			15	18	2¼	d 2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
10⅝	3¾	WoodInd			65	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅛	4¼	WkWear	.36	6.5	5	6	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
15⅝	7	Wrathr	.05e	.5	26	56	11¼	10¾	11	
1 7-16	¾	WrightH			100	113	1 3-16	1	1	
26½	13	Wynnin	.48	2.5	6	212	19¾	18¼	19¾	+1⅜
16	10⅝	WymBn	.64	4.6	9	24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
		— X—Y—Z —								
17	11½	ZeroCo	.44	3.5	7	11	12¾	12⅛	12¾	+ ⅝
17½	6½	Zimmer	.24	2.4	4	73	10½	9⅝	10	+1

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

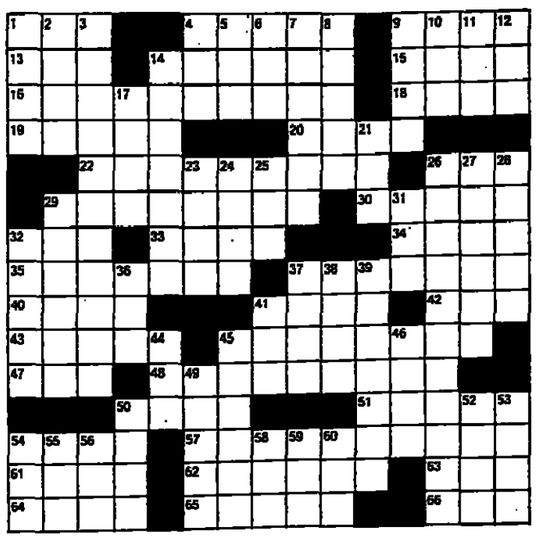
cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Langley Field is one: Abbr.
4 Kind of cap
9 Lhasa —— (show dog)
13 Looby - —— (singing game)
14 Register reading
15 Big, strong dog
16 Touchdown
18 Hole up
19 Margarines
20 Right arm
22 Golden dog
26 Skyline letters in N.Y.C.
29 Disaffect
30 Hanker
32 Numerical suffix
33 Freshwater mussel
34 Hunter's quarry
35 Bottom-of-the-league perennial
37 Hound dogs
40 Aircraft, for short
41 Like a cereal grass
42 Ready to go
43 Singing voices
45 Faced in the right direction
47 Scale notes
48 Hair style
50 Animal pen, in Provence
51 Bone: Comb. form
54 A dog, for short
57 "The Lord is ——"
61 Gulf of ——
62 Fuel gas
63 "Flying Down to ——"
64 Mongrel
65 Singer Della
66 Soviet inits.

DOWN

1 Further
2 Metallic paper
3 Underwear
4 "—— Hear a Waltz?"
5 Serv. branch
6 Turner or Cole
7 Adhere or sever
8 Unnatural
9 Tired "dogs" do this
10 Greek letter
11 Instant grass
12 Part of i.o.u.
14 Remedy
17 Verse person
21 Jejune
23 New Delhi noble
24 "What's —— for me?"
25 Self
26 Fee adjusters
27 Boxed
28 Feeling of dread
29 Première danseuse
31 Curved letter
32 —— Rice Burroughs
36 Milne animal
37 Judge's decision
38 To —— (exactly)
39 Swoon or contraction
41 Fort ——, Calif.
44 Evian is one
45 Egg before maturation
46 Cry of reproof
49 Abalone
50 —— up (held back)
52 Greek goddess
53 Fragrance
54 A dog, for short
55 Three-toed bird
56 "Krazy ——"
58 Pronoun for Lassie
59 "Every dog —— his day"
60 Direction letters

WEATHER

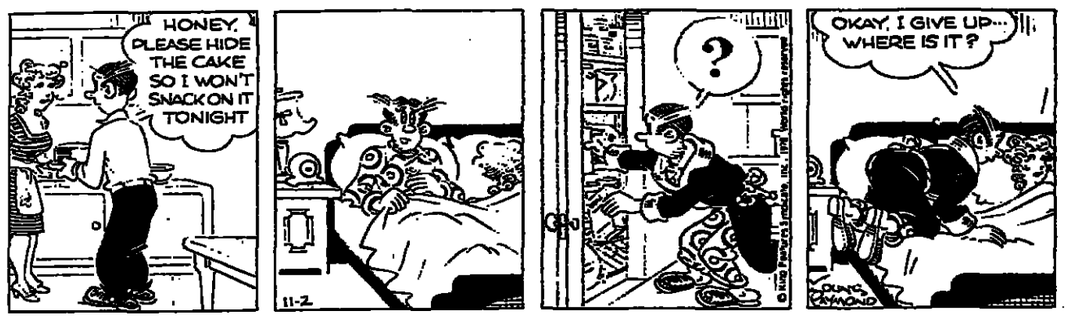
	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Cloudy	MADRID	16	61	Fair
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Mist	MIAMI	26	79	Cloudy
ANKARA	12	54	Cloudy	MILAN	7	45	Fog
ATHENS	19	66	Fair	MONTREAL	6	43	Fair
BEIRUT	23	73	Fair	MOSCOW	0	32	Overcast
BELGRADE	13	55	Mist	MUNICH	8	48	Mist
BERLIN	11	52	Mist	NEW YORK	15	59	Fair
BRUSSELS	10	50	Mist	NICE	18	64	Fair
BUCHAREST	11	52	Mist	OSLO	10	50	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	13	55	Cloudy	PARIS	6	43	Fog
CASABLANCA	28	82	Cloudy	PRAGUE	7	45	Mist
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Mist	ROME	19	66	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Cloudy	SOFIA	10	50	Mist
DUBLIN	13	55	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	12	54	Rain
EDINBURGH	11	52	Overcast	TEHRAN	18	64	Fair
FLORENCE	14	57	Mist	TEL AVIV	23	73	Fair
FRANKFURT	8	46	Mist	TOKYO	16	61	Cloudy
GENEVA	6	43	Mist	TUNIS	20	68	Fair
HELSINKI	7	45	Cloudy	VIENNA	10	50	Mist
ISTANBUL	16	61	Overcast	WARSAW	11	52	Mist
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fair	WASHINGTON	19	66	Fair
LISBON	18	64	Fair	ZURICH	5	41	Misty
LONDON	16	61	Mist				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

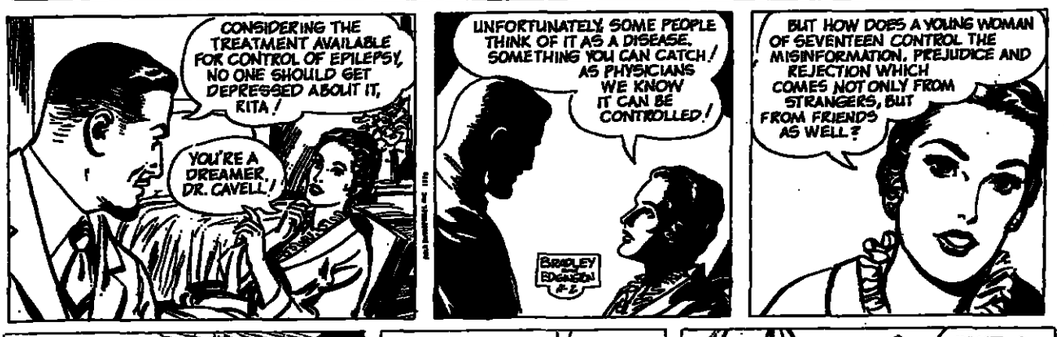


BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN



RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PLIMB

CRAID

TEMNEC

RELPHE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○○○○○" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SORRY ABBEY CALMLY TEAPOT
Answer: A sound increase in business—BOOM!

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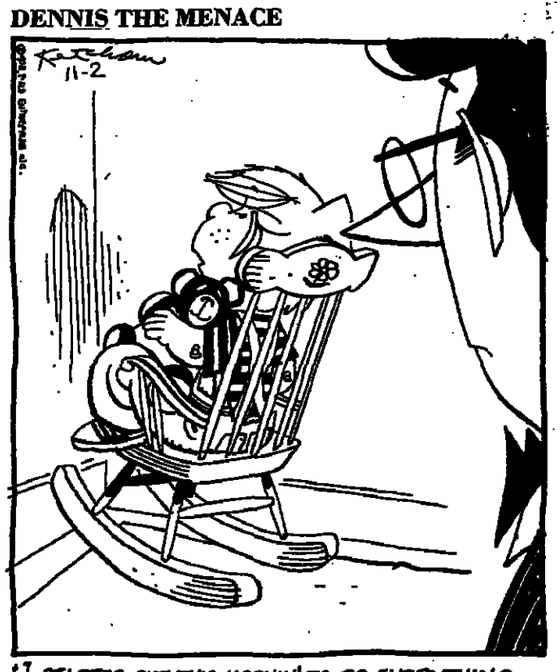
DENNIS THE MENACE



"I STARTED OUT THIS MORNIN' TO DO EVERYTHING MY WAY...AND THIS IS AS FAR AS I GOT."

BOOKS

WEASEL WORDS

The Art of Saying What You Don't Mean
By Mario Pei. Harper and Row. 208 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by Robert Kirsch

"WHY, weasel words are words that suck the life out of the words next to them, just as a weasel sucks the egg and leaves the shell," Stewart Chaplin wrote in a magazine story in 1900. Theodore Roosevelt picked up the term and used it in a speech against Woodrow Wilson, giving as an example: "You can have universal training, or you can have voluntary training, but when you use the word *voluntary* to qualify the word *universal*, you are using a weasel word; it has sucked all the meaning out of *universal*. The two words flatly contradict one another."

The use of equivocal words began before this century. It has become an epidemic. Mario Pei's vigorous and penetrating study of the disease and its modern forms was completed before his death earlier this year. It is the linguist's bequest to honesty and felicity in American English.

The age of weaselism is our age: Hollywood, the press, the electronic media, advertising, politics, the liberation movements, the book business, magazines. Communication channels spread these words which are meant "to deprive a statement of its force or evade direct commitment," a retreat "from taking a direct or forthright position." One writer has said that the weasel word is "the adman's way of crossing his fingers behind his back when he makes a somewhat elastic statement."

Pei is never stuffy, rejects the blanket indictment of the purists who resist all change, sees the plausibility in the stand of the innovators who regard the weaseling processes as part of language growth. He is optimistic about letting language follow its natural course and trusts to luck, progress and education to improve quality. "Peaceful accommodation and compromise, in this as in all things, " he writes, "is preferable to confrontation and a showdown of strength."

Relative Words

Some words are relative. Mexicans refer to America as the Colossus of the North. Guatemalans use the same term to describe Mexico. Nationalism is a good word if applied to your country, bad if used by an annoying minority in your national complex. Some words are universally pejorative: bureaucracy, reactionary, radical, invisible government.

Closer to the original definition of weasel words are those used commonly in selling (the society's appetite for products and material goods is one of the energizing forces in weaseldom): "enriched," "additive," "jumbo," "huge," "natural." Politics offers its share: "inoperative," "downward adjustment," "retrenchment." Education contributes such terms as "underachiever," "multidimensional efforts," "outcome goals."

Examples are provided throughout. There was the New Jersey campaign to pass a state income tax to achieve a "thorough and efficient education [not otherwise defined]" which brought talk of "competency to be internalized by the learner," "macrochange strategies that may be used in support of a humanistic educational organization," and "the focus is panoramic [sic] rather than microscopic."

Scholarly disciplines give birth to their share of weaselisms. Pei's field of linguistics included. He handled that one before but c forebear listing some titles works produced by the Lin Club at the University of In "Extrinsic Ordering Lives"; junction Reduction, Ga Hacking, and the Preservati Surface Structure"; "H Performatives." One that Pei is: "Verbs of Bitching." know why after reading the b

Helps Flimflams

Weaselisms make it easi hoaxes and flimflams to su Pei cites the case of three so California medical educator hired a professional actor, ga fictitious degrees and had hi ture groups of psychiatrists chologists and social worke the topic, "Mathematical Theory as Applied to Ph Education." The actor gave h using academic jargon, doubl making irrelevant, conflicti meaningless statements, both lecture and during the questi swer period. Audience com were warm with praise: examples"; "extremely artic "excellent presentation." N saw through the phony; all convinced they had learned thing.

Science, that repositor precise data, is as weasely language as the media or merce. The motives are not o as those in other fields: greed er, the desire for attention there is a measure. Many sci want the professional presti public celebrity, the financial which comes from winnin Words such as "param "continuum," "data retriev crisis-oriented," "demotivati "synergistical," "infrastruc "software," "thrust," are bro and misused, grip the popul agination and enter the gener guage, often in erroneous c torted form or meaning.

Pei keeps his perspecti laughing at some of the absu — "fi-fi" for financial "fanzine" for fan mag "faction" for factual fiction, for lover and friend. He ke minding us that the central i language and life is saying w mean and meaning what we is an ideal we'll probably reach. It is worth a try.

Robert Kirsch is book review for the Los Angeles Times.

RCA's 'Nipper Again Will He 'Master's Voic

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (U Nipper, the famous fox terrie listened to "His Master's V and thereby became the symb the old-fashioned phonogra coming back as RCA's tradem

RCA, which acquired Talking Machine Co. (and Ni in 1929, all but abandoned th in 1968 — leaving him onl record labels. But now the firm spend $8 million a year to rein him as its companywide trade

In his salad days, Nipper, ing an ear to the old brass phonograph, appeared on "Victrola" phonograph and Victor records, radios and TV sets.

The trademark was so m part of the U.S. scene that d World War II newspaper car ists used it extensively. A fa drawing, captioned "His Ma Voice," showed Mussolini w terrier's body listening to H head emerging from the p graph horn.

The real Nipper was the p British artist Francis Barraud, painted the original "His Ma Voice" in the early 1890s. N died in 1895 at the age of 11.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	H	A	P		C	H	I	P	S		P	I	A	F
H	E	X	A		R	A	N	U	P		A	N	D	A
I	R	O	N	H	O	R	S	E	S		N	A	Z	I
C	O	N	T	E	N	D	E	R		G	O	B	E	L
		S	W	I	F	T		F	O	P	S			
S	R	A		N	E	O		J	O	Y	L	E	S	S
N	E	S	O		S	U	Z	E	R	A	I	N	T	Y
A	N	O	Y	E		S	O	O		S	E	T	A	N
G	I	V	E	U	P	H	O	P	E		S	I	N	G
S	T	E	R	L	E	T		A	X	E		A	D	D
		B	B	E	W		I	R	I	S	H			
A	M	O	U	R		A	N	D	S	T	O	N	E	S
N	E	A	L		O	B	L	I	T	E	R	A	T	E
M	A	R	E		B	L	A	Z	E		D	I	R	E
E	N	D	S		S	E	W	E	D		E	L	E	M

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Every beginner learns that it is right in general to lead from low cards toward high card. For example, he leads from a small doubleton toward K x x in the hope that the ace is well-placed, and adopts the same procedure opposite Q x x in the faint hope that the second player has both ace and king.

That might seem to be the limit. With a small doubleton opposite J x x the method of play appears irrelevant. But leading toward the jack was the key maneuver on the diagramed deal.

Four hearts was reached by an obvious route, and a spade was led. South won, and expected to make 10 tricks quite easily by drawing trumps, leaving himself with three minor-suit losers. But if the trumps were bunched in one hand he would have a problem.

The first trump play might not seem to matter, but it did. He led to the heart ace in dummy, which was the right first move, and discovered the bad break. He then led a diamond from the dummy. West won and played another spade. South won this and continued diamonds, losing to East. The heart queen was returned to the king, and East was now exposed to a throw-in. A diamond ruff, another spade lead and a trump play forced East to lead from the club king or give a and discard.

By playing the diamonds the dummy, South made it imp ble for East to gain the lead to play hearts. The jack in closed hand had an important to play. This can be seen by ex ining the fate of the South pl for the opposing team, who the subtle error of starting trump suit by leading the king then led diamonds from his h and East was able to win the and later the king to play two rounds of trumps. This averted danger of a throw-in, and the tract failed.

NORTH
♠ 653
♥ A7632
♦ 96
♣ Q102

WEST
♠ J1098
♥ —
♦ AQ73
♣ J8743

EAST
♠ 742
♥ QJ5
♦ K1052
♣ K96

SOUTH(D)
♠ AKQ
♥ K10984
♦ J84
♣ A3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 Heart	Pass	2 Heart	Pass
4 Heart	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade jack.

Cy Young Award Goes To Guidry Unanimously

From Wire Dispatches

EW YORK, Nov. 1 — Ron dry of the New York Yankees, led American League pitchers year with a 25-3 record, was ed yesterday as the winner of Cy Young Award. The 28-year-left-hander captured all 28 first-e votes to become the fourth nimous winner.

e led the league in victories and ed run average, 1.74, while his strikeouts in 273 2-3 innings second to the 260 recorded by an Ryan of the California els.

his 35 starts, Guidry walked 72 batters and yielded 187 hits e helping New York to its sec- consecutive world champion-

On Every Ballot

ike Caldwell of the Milwaukee ers finished second to Guidry 25 second-place votes in the ting of 28 sports writers — from each American League Jim Palmer of the Baltimore les, a three-time winner, was . Guidry was the only player ed on every ballot to select the anding pitcher.

mding out the top vote- rs were Dennis Eckersley of Boston Red Sox, Rich Gossage e Yankees and Ferguson Jen- of the Texas Rangers.

ldwell rebounded from a 5-8 d in 1977 to a 22-9 mark and a ERA this year. His 22 victories surpassed only by Guidry.

mer, who won the Cy Young 73, 1975 and 1976, was 21-12 a 2.46 ERA. The 21 victories

Ron Guidry

marked the eighth time in his career he has topped 20 in a season.

A 5-foot-11-inch, 160-pounder whose fastball has been clocked at 96 mph, Guidry established a host of major-league, American League and club records for the season. Among them were:

- Highest winning percentage in major league history (.839) for pitchers winning 20 or more games.
- Most strikeouts by a Yankee (248).
- Most strikeouts in an American League game by a left-hander (18 against California).
- Most shutouts by an American League left-hander (9, tied with Babe Ruth).

"I'm surprised that my record was so great, but I wasn't surprised at the way I pitched," said Guidry. "I always thought I could pitch that way. I could have lost 10 or 12 games that I won. I was fortunate to pitch a lot of good games when we were struggling. The club and I worked pretty well together."

Guidry nearly quit baseball in 1976, when the Yankees sent him to their Syracuse farm team in the International League.

"I was going up and down, between New York and Syracuse," Guidry recalled. "Then they brought me up for a month or so and this time I figured it was for keeps. But all I did was sit around and finally they told me they were sending me back to the minors. I got fed up."

He and his wife, Bonnie, were driving home — for good.

"We drove for about an hour," he said. "I didn't say anything, and neither did Bonnie." Finally, she said, "'Why don't you give it one more chance?'

"I thought about it and then I said, 'If you don't mind packing and unpacking, moving back and forth, then I'll do it.'"

He came back to the majors in 1977 and went 16-7 with 176 strikeouts in 31 games. Thus, over two seasons, Guidry has produced 41 victories in 51 decisions and 424 strikeouts.

Some previous winners of the American League Cy Young Award:

1977—Sparky Lyle, New York
1976—Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1975—Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1974—Catfish Hunter, Oakland
1973—Jim Palmer, Baltimore
1972—Gaylord Perry, Cleveland
1971—Vida Blue, Oakland
1970—Jim Perry, Minnesota
1969—Mike Cuellar, Baltimore, and Denny McLain, Detroit (tie)
1968—Denny McLain, Detroit
1967—Jim Lonborg, Boston

The award in the National League was won last week by Gaylord Perry of the San Diego Padres.

ookies Honored

LOUIS, Nov. 1 (UPI) — Sec- baseman Paul Molitor of the aukee Brewers and pitcher Gale of the Kansas City Roy- ave been named the top rook- f the American League in a poll conducted by the Sport- News. Molitor hit .273 and 30 bases and Gale had a d of 14-8 with a 3.09 earned verage.

United Press International

Artis Gilmore of the Chicago Bulls scores with a hook shot against the New Orleans Jazz. Truck Robinson is the defender.

But Women Falter

East German Men Dominate Rowing

From Wire Dispatches

LAKE KARAPIRO, New Zealand, Nov. 1 — East Germany won seven of its eight heats and West Germany's eight edged Australia by 4 hundredths of a second in a controversial race today as the world rowing championships opened here.

The East Germans dominated the heats, winning seven of their eight events to advance to Sunday's finals.

Only their double scullers will have to row in repechages tomorrow and Friday. They were beaten by Fred and Alf Hansen, brothers from Norway, and by Mike Hart and Chris Baillieu, Britain's 1977 world champions.

But East Germany's four-year domination of women's rowing appeared to be threatened. The only event the East German women won of the five they contested was the coxed fours.

The biggest upset was in the quadruple sculls, an event that the East German women have won every year since the world championships began in 1974 and that they also won at the 1976 Olympics. Today they finished third behind Bulgaria and Romania.

The disputed eights race was first awarded to the Australians by one hundredth of a second from West Germany. Minutes later, the results was confirmed after an inspection of the photo-finish picture.

Delayed Decision

But then the judges said the result would be revised. Twenty minutes after the race, the committee announced the West Germans winners by 4 hundredths of a second.

The Australians, who made up a full length on the West Germans in the final 200 meters were disappointed.

"We have no quarrel with the result," said the team manager, John Boultbee. "But we think the announcement could have been handled better." More than an hour after the race, the Australians still had not been given an official explanation of the reversal.

In today's other rowing, Bulgaria was victorious in two men's heats and three women's heats. Other nations to take heats included the United States in the women's single sculls and double sculls; Britain in the men's coxless fours; West Germany in the men's coxed fours, single sculls, eights and women's eights; Norway in the men's coxless pairs and double sculls; New Zealand in the men's single sculls, and Switzerland in the men's double sculls.

1-8 in the NFL, 49ers Change Coaches Again

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1 (AP) — Pete McCulley was replaced by one of his assistants, Fred O'Connor, on an interim basis yesterday as the San Francisco 49ers named their fourth head coach in three years.

"We felt a change had to be made, and right now, not at the end of the season," said the team's owner, Edward DeBartolo Jr. The 39-year-old O'Connor takes over a mistake-prone young team — 15 players are rookies — that under McCulley, 46, was 1-8. There is no worse record in the National Football League.

Season ticket sales and expectations went up when the 49ers acquired O.J. Simpson last March. But Simpson, working behind a weak line and running on a knee that required surgery last year, has looked more like an ordinary running back than one of the NFL's greats.

DeBartolo bought the 49ers before the 1977 season and fired Monte Clark, who had steered the team to an 8-6 finish in 1976, his first year as a head coach. Clark served as general manager as well as coach, and the new owner wanted Joe Thomas to run the team.

Thomas, with a winning record in Minnesota, Miami and Baltimore, hired a Los Angeles Rams assistant, Ken Meyer, to coach the 49ers last year. He fired him after a 5-9 season and named McCulley.

Marvin Who? SuperSonics Ask

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP) — The Seattle SuperSonics don't seem to be missing Marvin Webster very badly.

Despite losing the 7-foot-1-inch center who led them to the National Basketball Association finals last year, the Sonics won their first seven games of the season before losing to San Diego on Sunday. Their 7-1 record is the best in the league, and coach Lenny Wilkens is not surprised.

"We never relied on any one man to score," he said. "We always got six or seven people scoring in double figures. And even without Marvin, we still have guys getting the ball off the boards."

Wilkens has been starting Tom LaGarde, obtained from Denver for a first-round draft choice, at center in place of Webster, who signed a $3-million free agent contract with the New York Knicks. LaGarde, who saw limited duty as a rookie last season because of knee problems, has played better than expected, averaging 13.9 points and 9.5 rebounds a game.

Deep Bench

When he tires, Jack Sikma moves into the middle from his power forward position. For bench strength there are the veteran Paul Silas and 6-8, 245-pound Lonnie Shelton, who came to Seattle as part of the compensation for Webster. Veteran John Johnson and streak-shooting Wally Walker man the small forward position.

Dennis Johnson, Gus Williams and Fred Brown are a fine backcourt trio and Joe Hassett and Dick Snyder have also contributed.

"We are a better team than we were last year," says Wilkens. "We have more experience and more depth." Wilkens has been giving considerable playing time to all 11 men on his roster. Last year he relied on seven or eight players.

Ironically, while Webster was the anchor of Seattle's defense last year, the club is actually playing better man-to-man defense now that he is gone.

"Last year we could afford not to play as good individual defense because we had Marvin backing us up," explained Silas. "We don't have that luxury this year, so we've had to work harder on defensive fundamentals."

* * *

Mychal Thompson isn't wasting any time.

The 6-foot-10 rookie from Minnesota was expected to play behind center Bill Walton and power forward Maurice Lucas with the Portland Trail Blazers. But the native of the Bahamas, the first player chosen in the college draft, has been pressed into immediate starting duty because Walton and Lucas opened the season on the injured list.

Thompson scored 37 points in his second game, including 10 points in the final three minutes as Portland beat Kansas City. He's averaging 19.7 points and 10.8 rebounds a game.

"I have never lacked for confidence," says Thompson. "I guess you might say I just have a quiet confidence. I'm not the bragging type, but I feel there isn't a man in this league that I can't beat."

* * *

The New Jersey Nets rank as the most improved team in the league. They're already 6-4, having won their last four in a row, and that's quite a contrast to last year's dismal 3-22 start.

Dick Motta of Washington and Bill Fitch of Cleveland are among the opposing coaches who have been impressed by Kevin Loughery's Nets. "They're for real," says Fitch, while Motta says the Nets are playing better ball than two Atlantic Division rivals, New York and Boston, and might beat them out for a playoff berth.

The Nets' strength is on the back line, where Loughery has scoring star John Williamson, Eric Money and a pair of quick young reserves, Eddie Jordan and rookie Winford Boynes. Bernard King provides points up front, center George Johnson blocks shots and Wilson Washington and Bob Elliott have done well under the boards.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Atlanta	8	0	2	18	57	30
NY Rangers	5	1	3	13	31	21
NY Islanders	5	2	2	12	44	38
Philadelphia	3	4	2	8	24	24

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	4	1	3	11	31	26
Vancouver	4	5	1	9	40	44
St. Louis	2	5	3	7	44	58
Colorado	2	7	1	5	28	51

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Detroit	4	2	3	11	34	27
Montreal	4	4	1	9	33	30
Los Angeles	4	4	0	8	33	29
Washington	1	5	2	4	20	33
Pittsburgh	1	6	2	4	27	37

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	6	1	2	14	43	24
Toronto	4	5	1	9	28	33
Buffalo	2	4	2	6	19	25
Minnesota	1	4	2	4	19	25

Tuesday's Results

N.Y. Islanders 8, Colorado 5
Atlanta 5, St. Louis 2

College Polls

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP) — The top 20 teams in The Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points. Points based on 20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1:

1.Oklahoma (32)	8-0-0	1,228
2.Penn State (10)	8-0-0	1,168
3.Alabama	7-1-0	1,074
4.Nebraska	7-1-0	995
5.Maryland	8-0-0	966
6.Southern Cal	6-1-0	948
7.Texas	6-1-0	835
8.Michigan	6-1-0	783
9.UCLA	7-1-0	761
10.Houston	6-1-0	759
11.Navy	7-0-0	549
12.Louisiana State	5-1-0	477
13.Georgia	6-1-0	475
14.Purdue	6-1-0	452
15.Notre Dame	5-2-0	339
16.Clemson	6-1-0	311
17.Arkansas	4-2-0	298
18.Michigan State	4-3-0	101
19.Pittsburgh	5-2-0	80
20.Washington	5-3-0	75

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (UPI) — The United Press International Board of Coaches' top 20 college football ratings, with first-place votes and won-lost records in parentheses:

1. Oklahoma (32) (8-0)	578
2. Penn St. (7) (8-0)	547
3. Alabama (7-1)	465
4. Nebraska (7-1)	432
5. Maryland (8-0)	405
6. So. Calif. (6-1)	395
7. Texas (6-1)	338
8. Houston (6-1)	301
9. Michigan (6-1)	281
10. UCLA (7-1)	255
11. Navy (7-0)	145
12. Georgia (6-1)	132
13. LSU (5-1)	118
14. Purdue (6-1)	88
15. Notre Dame (5-2)	61
16. Clemson (6-1)	49
17. Arkansas (4-2)	21
18. Colorado (6-2)	11
19. Georgia Tech (6-2)	7
20. Ohio St. (4-2-1)	6

Baseball Has Survived the Revolution

By Joseph Durso

W YORK, Nov. 1 (NYT) — ball has come a long way since Gullett pitched the opening of the 1976 World Series for Cincinnati Reds and then d a six-year contract for $2 n with the New York Yank- the team the Reds had just in the Series.

e Reds were stunned because tt had elected to join the first of free agents in the players' ation. After working for a cen- under the "reserve clause," h bound them to their teams, were finally "free" to auction selves to the highest bidder.

ullett did, and he was promptly hed from memory by manager y Anderson of the Reds, who d: "His name will never be tioned here again."

w the revolution is two years a new class of free agents is d for the big leap on Friday he Reds have another rebel in midst: Pete Rose. But this the defector is not being ed or exiled.

Playing in Japan

tead, he is being paid $7,500 company the Reds on their of Japan, he is still wearing the rm with the bright red trim, he ing the team bus with Sparky rson and he is sharing the with Dick Wagner, the presi- of the club. He was even pos- or pictures for the Japanese the other day in Sapporo: and bred in Cincinnati, and 5 summers the hustling arche- of the Redleg.

d although Wagner has "with- n" the management's most re- offer of $400,000 a year, the do not seem obsessed with the that Pete Rose will return on the payroll of the Phila- ia Phillies or even the Yank- They apparently suspect that gent Pete Rose will ultimately is freedom to sign with — the nnati Reds. Meanwhile, no words, no exile to Siberia s the strait from Sapporo, no er darken my door again."

not that the baseball brass grown docile in two years on sue of the players' revolt. It's rather that some of the club owners have spent big and gained little, like Ted Turner of the Atlanta Braves and Brad Corbett of the Texas Rangers. Or, at the stratospheric end of the scale, it's that some others have spent big and won big, like George Steinbrenner of the Yankees, twice in the anction market, twice in the winner's circle.

When the first anction was held in New York's stately old Plaza Hotel two years ago, 25 players sold their services in the open market. The grand-daddy of them all was Reggie Jackson, who signed with the Yankees for $2.9 million for five years and who then led them to their first world championship in 15 years.

So the risks and the rewards were somewhat known when the second market was opened last November under the same glistening chandeliers, and 35 major leaguers escaped the yoke. The highest price that time was paid for Lyman Bostock, who had been earning $20,000 with the Minnesota Twins and who overnight multiplied that to $450,000 with the California Angels. He still had more than four years remaining on his contract when he was shot and killed this summer in Gary, Ind.

When the third annual gold rush takes place Friday in the Plaza, 25 teams will stand to lose players and three figure to hold their own: the Houston Astros, the Yankees and the New York Mets. That's right, the Mets. Most of their slaves are either under long-range contracts or too young to qualify for the green pastures.

"The Mets and the Astros are both rebuilding," observed Marvin Miller, the economist who runs the players' business affairs and is the father of their revolution. "The Yankees realistically have signed most of their players to long-range contracts. Different clubs have different situations, different needs and values. That's what's happening now, I think. We're passing into a pattern of some stability in the free-agent situation.

"The 42 players this time represent a somewhat higher figure than I predicted. But we're also not going into the hundreds, as some of the owners predicted."

The most interesting cases in this market involve older stars who are cutting the ties that bind them to their teams for one reason: This is their last shot at that one big bundle or that one bit of security. They include three stars with exceptionally close ties to their parent clubs: Rose with the Reds, Luis Tiant with the Boston Red Sox and Tommy John with the Los Angeles Dodgers. They range from 35 years old to 38 and, while Rose wants more money, Tiant and John want more security in their old age.

Two Big Problems

But it's a crazy quilt. When the San Francisco Giants ended their season, they had their best record in years and also a pair of problems. One was Darrell Evans, 31 and the No. 2 man on the club in scoring runs, knocking in runs and hitting home runs. They even moved Bill Madlock to second base to make room for Evans at third. Now Evans wants $1.5 million for five years.

Then there is Jim Barr, a 30-year-old pitcher who is making $200,000 a year but who wants a five-year guarantee. The Giants were so unwilling to go for five years that they played two months this season without asking him to pitch once. He wasn't playing out his option; he was sitting out his option.

So the free-agent market is filled with special cases, needs and ambitions. No superstars this year, nobody like Jackson or Gullett. In two fast years, the baseball owners have learned one thing about Marvin Miller's revolution: live with it or die with it. Most of them have decided to sign their best talent to long-term contracts and thereby to minimize or delay the ravages of the marketplace.

Even the Cincinnati Reds may be taking part in the auction this year, and that would be historic news because they have boycotted the bidding the first two years. It was against their principles. They also owned the best team in baseball in 1976 and could afford to rest on their principles. But now, comes the revolution.

"If a team like Cincinnati could get a pitcher like Tommy John," observed Miller, offering a hypothetical thought on his own revolution, "then they're not just gaining a good left-handed pitcher — they're also subtracting him from the Dodgers. It's sort of like Mike Torrez leaving the Yankees and signing with the Red Sox." And you know what happened in that case, don't you? That's right, the Yankees won anyway.

Bartkowski Better

ATLANTA, Nov. 1 (UPI) — The Atlanta Falcons reported that X-rays showed that while quarterback Steve Bartkowski suffered a "slight" shoulder separation in Sunday's upset of the Los Angeles Rams, there were no broken bones and he can possibly play next Sunday against San Francisco.

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
New England	5	3	1	11	40	36
Cincinnati	5	3	1	11	35	29
Winnipeg	4	3	2	10	38	33
Quebec	4	5	1	9	42	48
Birmingham	4	3	0	8	32	29
Edmonton	3	5	0	6	25	27
Indianapolis	2	5	1	5	34	34

Tuesday's Result

Quebec 5, Edmonton 4

ustin, Shriver to Play ngles in Wightman Cup

NDON, Nov. 1 (UPI) — The d States, fielding 15-year-old Austin and 16-year-old Pam er behind Chris Evert in the s, will be aiming to repeat last 7-0 whitewash of Britain the 50th Wightman Cup ten- mpetition begins tomorrow in nconguous surroundings of oyal Albert Hall.

h is the strength of the U.S. that Billie Jean King has no in the singles lineup against ia Wade, Sue Barker and Mi- Tyler of Britain.

was entirely her own on," said the U.S. non-play- aptain, Vicky Berner. "She is our team as the player-coach he had no hesitation in ruling f out of the singles."

o dropped from the doubles is ne Russell, ranked fifth in the d States, who normally teams King. This time King will join n for a doubles pair that has a d of 19 years between them.

"Tracy is playing superb doubles and with JoAnne sadly out of form, there was no alternative but to leave her out," said Berner.

The opening two singles will pit Evert against Barker and then Shriver against Tyler. Austin, who last week won her first tournament as a pro in West Germany, will face Wade in the third singles Friday before she and King go against Sue Mappin and Ann Hobbs in the doubles.

The two singles and one doubles remaining Saturday feature Evert against Wade, Austin against Barker, and Wade and Barker against Evert and Shriver.

The United States has won 40 of the 49 previous meetings and last year in Oakland, Calif., defeated the British women in all five singles and two doubles.

"I don't think it will be quite that easy again," said Evert, "but I reckon we can win 5-2."

For $50,000 a Season, Ernie D Plays Pickup

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Nov. 1 (UPI) — Ernie DiGregorio's days are slow and relaxed now. There's a pickup game or two and plenty of time to spend with his wife and two daughters.

When he ended a rocky National Basketball Association career at age 27, the backcourt wizard once expected to become the next Bob Cousy found something many his age would envy — endless time to spend with the family and the financial security of never having to work another day.

DiGregorio said reports that his initial contract with Buffalo will bring him $50,000 a year for the next 30 years are not true.

"It's more than that," he said. "They're paying good money in that league and I was fortunate to get a good contract. People who run the show have to appreciate your talent. I've had that with some clubs, but not with others."

DiGregorio left the Boston Celtics before the season began, saying that he preferred meaningless pickup games to riding the bench.

"It was my decision to retire," he said. "Nobody forced it on me. I couldn't enjoy it if I didn't play a lot."

The six-footer still loves the game that brought him All-America status at Providence College and made him the NBA's top rookie in 1974 with the Buffalo Braves. But he loved playing the game, not watching it from the bench.

"I have closed the door, but if I could go fulltime, I'd play," DiGregorio said. "I'm the kind of guy who wants to play. I haven't been able to for the last few years."

Injuries and Problems

The rookie season with Buffalo was followed by injuries and diminishing playing time over the next four years. People made jokes about his defensive abilities, saying he couldn't even guard his locker. From Ernie D, he was re-nicknamed Ernie "No-D."

The Buffalo experience was followed by a half-season with the Los Angeles Lakers and a new chance with the Celtics at the tail end of last year's season. He rode the bench again.

Before the current campaign began, DiGregorio bowed out. He realized he did not fit into the Celtics' redevelopment plans.

He has had offers from at least one club to return to the NBA but refused because he knows it will only be more three-minute chances when the game is no longer in doubt.

Ernie DiGregorio

There was a high school coaching offer, but DiGregorio is not sure he wants to make that kind of commitment.

So he jogs, plays with his daughters at his home near here, and looks for pickup basketball games. He spends a lot of time at Providence College and scrimmaged this fall with the team.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	5	1	.833	—
New Jersey	6	4	.600	1
New York	4	5	.444	2½
Washington	4	5	.444	2½
Boston	1	6	.143	4½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	5	3	.625	—
San Antonio	5	4	.556	½
Cleveland	4	4	.500	1
Atlanta	4	4	.500	1
New Orleans	4	5	.444	1½
Detroit	2	7	.222	3½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	6	3	.667	—
Indiana	4	3	.571	1
Kansas City	4	5	.444	2
Milwaukee	4	6	.400	2½
Chicago	1	8	.111	5

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	7	1	.875	—
Phoenix	7	3	.700	1
Golden State	5	4	.556	2½
Portland	4	4	.500	3
Los Angeles	4	4	.500	3
San Diego	5	6	.455	3½

Tuesday's Results

Atlanta 110, Washington 108
Indiana 119, Cleveland 114
New Orleans 97, Chicago 92
Milwaukee 114, Kansas City 112
Golden State 139, San Antonio 138 (ot)
Phoenix 120, New York 108
Los Angeles 134, Denver 107
Portland 112, Detroit 94

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
BALTIMORE ORIOLES—Signed Pat Kelly, outfielder, to a two-year contract.
NEW YORK YANKEES—Named Tom Morgan, Jim Hegan, and Charlie Lau coaches.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
CLEVELAND CAVALIERS—Placed Foots Walker, guard, on the injured list. Activated Bobby Smith, forward.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS—Fired Pete McCulley, head coach, and Jimmy Carr, defensive backfield coach. Named Fred O'Connor interim head coach and Don Radokovich defensive coordinator.
NEW YORK JETS—Signed Joe Morelna, defensive lineman.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
MINNESOTA NORTH STARS—Recalled Mike Polich, left wing, from Oklahoma City of the Central Hockey League. Sent Steve Payne, left wing, to Oklahoma City.

Baseball Aide Quits

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Nov. 1 (UPI) — Bobby Bragan has resigned as president of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, effective Dec. 6.

Art Buchwald

Liberated Woman? Pass the Fantasies

WASHINGTON — *This is the* story of a liberated woman who is sorry she became liberated. Her name for this article will be Ghiselda Manifesto.

She is a friend of mine and as far as I know she is as happily married as most people are these days. She doesn't have to work, but decided that when her children went off into the world to find themselves she would get her degree and become a lawyer.

Buchwald

She did. She was accepted by a law firm and is now working for Blah, Blah, Objection & Sustained.

I saw her the other day at lunch.

"How's your tennis?" I asked.

"I don't have time for tennis any more. In fact I don't seem to have time for anything."

"But you loved tennis."

"I loved drinking coffee and watching soap operas, too. But now that I'm a liberated woman I can't do that either."

* * *

"I don't understand it. It seems like only yesterday you were telling me how wonderful it would be to get out in the give-and-take of the real world. You dreamed of becoming a lawyer and being somebody in your own right."

"Yes," she said, "but I didn't think it would mean giving up the King Tut exhibit at the National Gallery."

"You missed the King Tut exhibit?" I tried to keep the shock out of my voice.

"I was in court every day trying to keep the FCC from taking a radio station away from somebody in Hoboken, N.J."

"I guess the thrill of being a lawyer wears off very fast."

"Do you know what my dream in life is now that I'm a liberated woman?" she asked.

"I can't guess."

"To see a matinee of 'Hello Dolly' with Carol Channing."

"Why can't you go in the evening *to see it with Charlie?* Is he too tired?"

"I'm too tired. When I get home I just want to sit in a chair and drink a glass of white wine and watch the evening news."

"Why can't you?"

"I have to do the shopping at the supermarket on my way home, and then make dinner, and then do the dishes and clean up the house. I may be a liberated woman to the world, but I'm still 'good old Ghiselda' to Charlie, 'the best little woman a man could have.' "

"But isn't Charlie proud of the fact that you're a lawyer and a person in your own right?"

"Oh sure. He tells everyone: 'Meet my *wife — she's a lawyer and* makes $40,000 a year and she still has time to cook, clean, do exercises, take vitamins and Geritol every day.' Then he kisses me on the cheek and says just as they do in the commercials, 'My wife, I think I'll keep her.' "

"That's tender," I said.

* * *

"You want to hear another fantasy I have?" she said.

"Sure."

"I pretend it's 10 o'clock in the morning and Gloria calls me up and says, 'Let's go over to Neiman-Marcus and try on every suit they have hanging in the store. And then *let's go have lunch and tell terrible* things about everyone we know.' "

"That's a nice fantasy," I admitted. "I guess it will never be. But at least you're not bored now."

"Have you ever tried to write a *brief defending a gas-line company* in an antitrust suit? If you think waxing floors is drudgery, spend a day in a law library sometime."

"Gosh, I thought liberated women had the best of both worlds — ego-massaged all day long and cuddled all night."

"You've got it all wrong. No one massages a liberated woman in the daytime because he thinks he'll be patronizing her. And when she comes home at night the husband *figures he's doing such a nice thing* by letting her work that he doesn't have to cuddle her."

"What about joining a women's bowling league on Thursday?" I finally suggested.

She paid her half of the check and left in a huff.

A One-Letter Ville

By Nino Lo Bello

Y, FRANCE (IHT) — This is probably the first report from Y about Y. From where?

Y is a town in France that has the kind of name you're likely to find in a crossword puzzle. With a name like Y (which would be hard to misspell, even if you spelled it backwards), this village near the banks of the Somme River has the distinction of having the shortest name in Europe — and perhaps in the world.

Phonetically a loner, Y is a kind of distant orthographic relative of that place in Wales which until recently had 58 letters in its name (count 'em): Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlllantysiliogogogoch.

Several years ago the Welsh town changed its name to Llanfair, which brought on high-decibel squawking and flak. So the name was changed to Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, dropping 38 of the original letters. But no such thing has happened in Y because the people who live here are quite satisfied to live in a village called Y — pronounced *ee-grec.*

What to Call Them?

And what is somebody who comes from Y called? Well, the natives prefer to call themselves Les Ypsiloniens or Les Yaciens. People in surrounding regions often refer to Y residents as Yroquois, Yennes or Yxiloniens. Some wits even go so far as to call them Ydiots, but that's likely to earn you a kick in the shin if you try it here. One thing you're not supposed to do in Y, *parbleu,* is to make jokes about Y.

This is strongly evident when you talk with Francois Delacour, who has been mayor of Y since 1946. A farmer by profession and a *robust* 68, Mayor Delacour has explored all possible channels to find out how and why Y got its name. He even wrote to President Charles de Gaulle back in the '50s but never got an answer.

"My own guess," explains His Honor in a halting English as he clutches a worn mini French-English dictionary, "is that the name stems from a sign once put up, about 300 years ago, to indicate a fork in the road, which looked like a Y. Somehow, because the symbol resembled a letter in our language, we became known as Y. The name has stuck."

Nino Lo Bello

Mayor Delacour at edge of Y.

Mayor Delacour has done his homework regarding short names. In France, he cites the towns of Oo in the Pyrenees and Wy near Guiry-Vexin. And in Switzerland he has found such names as Au, Gy, Lu and Ob on the map. In Germany, according to Delacour, there are four different towns called Au and one called Oy. Norway has Al, Bo and Ed, Finland has Ii, and Iraq has Ur. But Mayor Delacour up to now has not found any other town on any map which has just one letter as its name. He welcomes information from readers who may know geography better than he does.

Story of O

The mayor happens to know a family living a few miles from Y which has the name of O — the shortest surname in France. He refuses to speculate on the implications and complications were the Family O ever to move to Y.

Y is not a tourist town in any sense of the word. But if you're a bit weary visiting French cities with wall-to-wall tourists and where there's a McDonald's just down the *rue,* you might go to Y. Mayor Delacour will issue a duly-stamped certificate signed and notarized by him as *Le Mairie de Y,* attesting that on such and such a date you visited the *Commune de Y par Matigny, Department de La Somme, Arrondissement de Peronne, Canton de Ham, Republique Francaise.*

No Nothing

In Y there are no hotels, no restaurants, no snack bars, no gift shops, no souvenir stands, no postcards, no sidewalks and just about no anything else a tourist expects. There are 108 persons living in Y, most of whom make their living as farmers or pork butchers. The only church in town is Saint Anne, shut tight on the Sunday morning I visisted.

To get to Y, drive north from Paris on the autoroute (superhighway) towards Lille. Get off at the exit for Peronne, and follow Highway D937 south to Matigny where you pick up the D34 that goes directly into Y. If you'd like that stamped certificate from the mayor, his big house is on the east side of D34.

Y is a nice place to visit, but don't ask me why.

Y is a town in France that has the kind of name you're likely to find in a crossword puzzle. With a name like Y (which would be hard to misspell, even if you spelled it backwards), this village near the banks of the Somme River has the distinction of having the shortest name in Europe — and perhaps in the world.

Susan Ford goes commercial — plugging a small Japanese port auto no less. Here the daughter of the former pre gets a touch of makeup before filming on the steps o capital. It took a dozen takes before she got her lines stra

PEOPLE: *Travolta Branches Ou Into Avocado Ranchin*

Actor **John Travolta** has agreed to pay $1.5 million for a 178-year-old, 14-acre avocado ranch nestled in a secluded California canyon. Travolta's purchase is Rancho Tajiguas Adobe, 22 miles from Santa Barbara and built in 1800 by Antonio de Ortega, son of the first commandant of the Santa Barbara presidio. According to the deeds, Travolta paid $417,600 down and owes $1.08 million by Feb. 1 to the estate of **Henry Hubshman Jr.**, who died last November. Hubshman bought the ranch for $500,000 in 1976.

* * *

In Paris, African singer **Miriam Makeba** was robbed of 8,000 francs (about $2,000) and her Guinean diplomatic passport by a purse-snatcher. He escaped on a motorcycle driven by an accomplice. Miss Makeba was en route to West Berlin for a concert; she quickly got a replacement passport.

* * *

Patricia Hearst and **Bernard Shaw**, the bodyguard she fell in love with, say they want a church wedding when she gets out of prison. "I want to get married as soon as possible, but I'd rather have a nice wedding and not get married in prison, especially after all Patty's been through," said Shaw, 33, in a People. magazine interview. Miss Hearst, 24, had been quoted in an interview in the New York Post earlier as saying she would marry Shaw in prison if she were still there on Valentine's Day.

Oakland, Calif., UN Ambas Andrew Young said Miss Hea a political prisoner. Young group of high school students if Miss Hearst was a middle white, she would not be in "Society discriminates against the poor but also the super-rich," Young said.

* * *

It was the Eddie and Eubie tual Admiration Society at York's City Hall, and com Eubie Blake, 95, loved every of it. Mayor Ed Koch pres Blake (the inspiration for the ent Broadway musical "Eub certificate of appreciation, ju show him that New York City and appreciates him more each passing year." Blake r the compliment, breaking in slightly edited version of one more famous times — "I'm Wild About Eddie. . ."

* * *

Ron Howard spends most time on "Happy Days" folle in the footsteps of "The Fon so being crowned King of Mardi Gras in New Orleans is just casting. But he's so proud o honor he says he'll take the cast along when he accepts th of "Bacchus XI" in the Feb carnival parade. Fonzie — as ry Winkler — reigned over th rade two years ago.

— SAMUEL JUST